REGISTERED No. 78—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,460.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR.........Rs. 42 } { FOR SIX MONTHS...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Tuticorin	19
,, Rutnagherry	12	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	12	,, Galle	21
,, Carwar	13	,, Negapatam	24
,, Goa	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Coconada	28
,, Cannanore	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Gopaulpore	30
,, Beypore	16	,, False Point	31
,, Cochin	17		Feb.
,, Alleppy	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

	Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Fao	5
,, Guadur	22	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	24	,, Bahrein	7
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	28	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	16
	Feb. 1873.	,, Guadur	18
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.
S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th December 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 6th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN" (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. ROSKELL, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. COBURN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

FARE.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500
For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer "MALAGA" will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2 th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.................Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. JEFFREY, Commander.

March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. ABRAM, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

FARE ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH PROXIMO.

THE new and powerful Steamship ST. OLAF, Captain HILLE, 1,335 Tons register, and highest class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second-class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:—
1ST CLASS TO SUEZ.....................£30
1ST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL..........£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.
SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on 3rd, 17th, and 31st March, 14th and 28th April, and 12th May, will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUORS,
First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... ,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, [illegible] supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., [illegible] at Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras [illegible] demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES [illegible] Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, first-rate Piano, bay Australian Horse, &c., at the Bungalow situated at upper Colaba, opposite the Lighthouse.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th day of January 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of that valuable, richly carved Household Furniture, &c., of Doctors SHEPHERD and HUNTER, proceeded to England, consisting of Drawing-room, richly Carved Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Book-shelves; richly Carved Sofas, Easy Prediew, and Drawing-room Chairs with Spring Seats, lined with Silk Damask, Hall and Reclining Sofas, first-rate full-toned Rosewood Cottage Piano, by Broadwood and Son, Musical Box, Powerful Marine and Magnifying Glasses, beautiful Table Vases, valuable Pictures, 1 and 4 Light Hanging and Wall Argand Lamps with Drops, Fishing Rod complete, Carved Double and Single Screens, Veranda, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Iron Folding Chairs, Hat and Stick Stands, Alpaca Umbrella, China Matting, Cotton Carpets.

DINING ROOM.—Set of substantial Blackwood Dining Table, Camp table, richly Carved Sideboard, Mallet pattern and Carved Arm Chairs, Durget Hall Carpet, highly-chased set of Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, best Plated Sets of Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, Vegetable and Hotwater Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Salver, Biscuit Box, Fish Knife and Fork, Decanter Stand, Table and Chamber Candlestick, Table Argyll Lamp, Globe Lamp, Water Filter, Copper Cooking Utensils, Scale with weights, a small stock of Wine, Spirit, and Preserved Oilmanstores.

BED ROOM.—Handsome Iron-painted 4 Post Bedsteads complete with Bedding and Curtain, Baby Cot, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Gown Stand, Washing and Dressing Tables, Toilet, Glasses, English Dressing Case, and miscellaneous articles.

At 2 P. M.—1 Bay Australian Horse, one Dog Cart, set of Single Harness and Gent's Saddle, Canary Birds.

The above property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M., M. J. and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Grey Dhoties.
6 do. Chintz of various patterns.
10 do. Kerosine Oil.
5 Weighing Machines.
A large Counter or Bar with Gaspipes and a large Ice Box.
By order of Marwaree Muthooradass Gocuddass, and on account and at the risk of Manockchund Bappoojee Jeweller.
A Diamond Baby and Pearl Necklace called Gulputtee.
A pair of Diamond Ear-rings called Curreenfool.
A pair of large round Pearls and 32 smaller Pearls.
Also, on account of the concerned, by order of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, saved from the wrecked steamer General Havelock—
6 Pressed Bales Cotton.
5 Bags Soapnuts.
2 ,, Gingelly Seeds.
2 ,, Cardamoms.
At 2 P.M. precisely.
A new strong Mail Phaeton.
A second-hand Brougham, by Biddlecombe, Long Acre.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for SUPPLYING STORES from 15th January to 31st March 1873, for the use of the PRESIDENCY DRAWING and LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE will be received at this Office up to 9th instant.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained and the Specification may be inspected during office hours at the Office of the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE
BALL IN THE TOWN HALL,
advertised for the 7th instant,
WILL NOT TAKE PLACE,
as it has not been sufficiently supported.
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be returned on application to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the sea-shore of Butcher's Island for one year, from the 18th January 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January 1873, at 3 P.M.

M. J. SHAW STEWART, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 4th January 1873.

MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced EUROPEAN. Corresponds in German and French. The most satisfactory references will be given on application to A.B.C., No. 3, care of Colaba Post Office.

WE have REMOVED our METAL MART STORES from CARNAC BUNDER to the COMPOUND adjoining our IRON WORKS at BYCULLA.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, extensive COTTON SCREWING PREMISES, consisting of four imperial acres of land enclosed with a tiled wall, with a pucca building 180 feet in length by 30 feet broad, containing four sets of Iron Screws in excellent working condition and capable of turning out upwards of 150 pucca pressed bales a day.

This property possesses peculiar advantages as regards position, being, as it is, most conveniently situated with respect to the different bazaars in the city and to the Ganges Canal and Railway, and at the same time having no buildings adjacent to it, the risk from fire is reduced to a minimum.

The above is a desirable investment, well worthy the attention of persons engaged in cotton and other country produce operations.

For further particulars apply to

BEGG, MAXWELL, Co.

Cawnpore, 1st January 1873.

Now Ready.

THE LAW OF INDIA,

In 2 volumes, by ANDREW LYON, Bombay Civil Service and Senior Assistant Judge, Sholapore.

VOL. I.—THE CODES. Price, Rs. 10. This volume contains all the laws of *general* importance to every one in India, namely, the law of Parent and Child, Husband and Wife, Guardian and Ward, Inheritance, Possession, Prescription, Limitation, Contracts, Wrongs, Penal Law and Civil and Criminal Procedure.

VOL. II.—MISCELLANEOUS LAWS. Price, Rs. 10. This volume contains the law applying only to *special* classes of persons, such as the Army, Bishops, Civil Service, Emigrants, Foreigners, Forest Officers, Inventors, Lunatics, Medical Practitioners, Printers, Prisoners, Public Works Officers, Railway Officers, Sailors, Slaves, Vagrants, Volunteers, &c.

NOTE.—These volumes contain all the Acts of Parliament, Letters Patent from the Crown, and Acts of the Government of India in force throughout India. The volume of Codes contains also the Mitakshara, Daya Bhaga, Vyavahara Mayukha, Dattaka Mimansa, Dattaka Chandrika, the Sirajiyah, a digest of the Hedaya and a digest of miscellaneous Hindu texts. Where the statute law is incomplete, as in the case of the laws of Marriage, Mortgage, or Landlord and Tenant, an attempt has been made to fill up the deficiency by a digest of decided cases. The *local* Miscellaneous Laws of the various Provinces of India will be shortly published in the form of Supplements to 'The Law of India.' The two volumes now published and one of these Supplements will provide the practitioner with the entire law of the province in which he resides. By procuring the volume of Codes alone, however, he will be provided with all the law ordinarily required, and it will be only on very rare occasions that it will be found necessary to consult either the 'Miscellaneous Laws' or the 'Local Laws.' Complete lists of the contents will be sent on application to the publishers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES— Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, Rs. 34,	Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,	Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbeutel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33,	Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO
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"WE would point to the MADRAS JURIST as an example of what careful editing can make out of the dry bones of law. Side by side with the Reports of all the High Courts we find therein original articles and correspondence on legal subjects, and altogether it seems to be an admirable legal Journal."—*Pioneer.*

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"We have for some time past purposed introducing the 'MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER' to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the publication would be 'THE REVENUE REGISTER OF INDIA,' as the journal is a record of all revenue suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The Register, which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the FOSTER PRESS, Madras. The benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the MADRAS JURIST."—*Indian Statesman*, 15th July, 1871.

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AGENTS.

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BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 6th January.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
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Music Master—MR. J. SCHMUCK.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS—NEW YEAR FETE.

The ANNUAL FETE will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant. The Children will sit down to TEA at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., after which the CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS will be distributed; followed by a DISPLAY of FIREWORKS, &c., &c; under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, who has been pleased to notify his intention to be present on the occasion.

The Managing Committee will be glad to see all Supporters and Friends of the Children who take an interest in the Schools.

Byculla Schools, 6th January 1873.

NOTICES.

A BRANCH of our FIRM has been ESTABLISHED at Calcutta. Mr. H. S. HOWARD and Mr. R. M. COHEN are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM there.

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Bombay, 1st January 1873.

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For prices and full particulars apply to

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THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

A CHESS MATCH for the Championship of the Club will be played on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, and the two following days.

A HANDICAP MATCH will also shortly be played, based on the result of the above Games.

All Members intending to play are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, 31st December 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

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ADVERTISING AT STATIONS.

The EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to ALLOT SPACE upon the WALLS of their STATION BUILDINGS for Advertisements.

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Application to be made to the District Traffic Superintendent East Indian Railway, Howrah, Sahebgunge, Dinapore, Allahabad or Toondla, or to the Traffic Manager at Jumalpore.

CECIL STEPHENSON.

Calcutta, 23rd November 1872.

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RICH CHRISTMAS CAKES,
AT
BAPTY'S FORT DEPOT, MEADOW STREET,
AND AT THE
BAKERY, FALKLAND ROAD.
Price—Re. 1 per lb.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
LADIES' BOOTS,
Beautifully made and moderate in Price.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS,

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WANTED.

WANTED, a NATIVE SURVEYOR in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. Salary Rupees Eighty per mensem. He must be a good Estimater and well versed in Surveying, &c. A knowledge of Road-making is necessary.

Applications to be made to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

R. WALTON, C.E., Asso. C. Inst., Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, January, 1873.

A MINING ENGINEER, conducting extensive COAL MINES in India, has a Vacancy for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have every opportunity of acquiring thoroughly practical and theoretical knowledge of this profession and the comforts of an English Home. References given and required. Address M. E., care of the Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE WAREHOUSE OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

being completed, they are now in a position, from the great increase of space, to devote special attention to the

DEPARTMENT FOR TAILORING.

and invite inspection to their

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK.

Mofussil Residents will be furnished with Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement on application.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
DESKS, WORK-BOXES, DRESSING CASES, &c,
IN NEW PATTERNS, FRESH FROM HOME.

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12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Inlaid Bands, lined with Silk Velvet, polished, Rs. 10.

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12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Brass Clips and Corners, the Flaps lined with Leather, the Interior lined with Polished Mahogany. Rs. 9.

14 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, panelled with Coromandel Wood, with Brass Edges, best quality, the Flaps lined with Leather, and the Interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, Tumbler Lock and Secret Drawers. Rs. 18.

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First opened, it presents a perfect work-box, spring is touched and the front falls, the flap in lid is opened, and the completely arranged Stationery case is disclosed to view. In Leather Lined with quilted silk and fitted with Stationery and Cutlery. Rs. 26.

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An invaluable companion for the traveller. The Bag is very capacious and conveniently arranged, and has a well-stuffed pillow attached to it, which does not add much to the bulk, and is not conspicuous when it is carried in the hand. It will be found very comfortable in the Railway carriage or on shipboard. It is made in best quality, Roan Leather, with Patent Gilt Lock, outside covered Pocket, special shirt pocket with leather Flaps, Straps, &c., with the patent spring Pillow covered leather, complete, size 15 inches. Rs. 38.

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Organ Toned Harmoniums from one stop each to seventeen stops each, varying in price from Rs. 120 to Rs. 650 each, suitable for Church, Chapel, School, Drawing-room, Tent and Cabin.

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The PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne, or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

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entirely plain throughout, with scroll for engraving, in case complete. Rs. 12. (For the Railway Carriage, for Travellers, for Shikaric, for Camp, for Boardship, and for general usefulness, this arrangement of Cups is unsurpassed for elegance and economy.)

TRAVELLERS' DRINKING CUPS, KNOWN AS ARMY & NAVY CUPS, which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler.

TENT LAMP, OR TRAVELLERS' LAMP.

The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured. Each Lamp is complete as a Table or as a Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned metal case measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches. Rs. 20.

THE NEW DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.

Strongly manufactured in Metal, Japanned in black, with broad gold lines, and gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobbs' Patent Locks.

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A choice series of small Landscapes, very finely finished in Oil.
On the River Scheldt, Holland, after Brugner.
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Price, each Rs. 10. Or for a pair Rs. 18 exceedingly cheap. Size complete in Frame, 10½ by 13 inches.

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LIBRARY.—PHOTOGRAPHY AND PAINTINGS, TO BE CONTINUED.

N.B.—This Department of S. Rose & Co.'s business will be duly announced as soon as their Book-cases, &c., are fixed and arranged.

NOTICES.

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COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves (Nett.)	Per Pair 2 12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	,, 2 12
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SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each (All new Patterns.)	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts ,,	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8
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	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
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HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
	Sola Topies new shape	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor	2 12
	The Romal Satin	3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.	
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 8
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 0
	White Dress Ties, from	8 0
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
	Spunge Bags, from	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
	Do. without do.	10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to	

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HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

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CARR BROTHERS,
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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON,
MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1873.

TO-NIGHT.

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY,
BY KIND PERMISSION.
MR. JAS. COLLINS,
IN NEW DANCES, SKETCHES, ETC.
MISS LOUISE ROWLAND,
THE POPULAR SONGSTRESS,
WITH HER VOCAL GEMS.
THE CHARMING SISTERS FORD,
Justly termed
THE TERPSICHOREAN WONDERS.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

The Members of the above Company return their sincere thanks to the Mazagon Public, and respectfully announce that this will be their LAST APPEARANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1873.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
RE-APPEARANCE OF
MR. & MRS. BENNEE,
NEE MISS FANNY RAYNOR,
Kindly assisted by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

CAMILLE!
CAMILLE!!
CAMILLE!!
CAMILLE!

THE SUPPER,
THE PLEDGE OF LOVE,
RETRIBUTION,
THE FETE,
DEATH.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Family Tickets for three	Rs. 10
Dress Circle	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.—The COMMITTEE beg to invite CONTRIBUTIONS of ART, ART MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and MINERAL PRODUCTIONS and IMPLEMENTS, SPECIMENS of NATURAL HISTORY, &c., from private individuals for the EXHIBITION which is to be OPENED in VIENNA on the 1st May 1873. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, School of Art, Esplanade. The latest date for receiving Contributions is fixed for the 15th January 1873.

G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
1st FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the accommodation required for each Machine.

Objects intended for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT propose awarding to successful EXHIBITORS MEDALS of first and second Orders in gold, silver, and bronze for the following subjects:—

For the best collection of the Grains and Seeds of Western India, to be accompanied by a report and analysis; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of Indian Seeds and Grains, and a report on their cultivation, general treatment, and suitability for export from Bombay; the collection to become the property of the Committee at cost price.

For the best collection of, and report on, the Medicinal Plants, Shrubs, and Trees of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of, and report on, Chemical Substances of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best models or drawings, and report on the construction of Iron and other Vessels for the conveyance of goods, passengers, or for defence and offence in Tropical waters. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

For the best models or drawings and report on the accommodation for travellers by Land Conveyances. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals will also be awarded—
For the best Architectural Design.
For the best Oil Painting.
For the best Water Colour Painting.
For the best piece of Sculpture.
For the best Trophy of the Chase.
For the best collection of Jewels, sent by any Committee or individual.
For the best collection of Works in Precious Metals, sent by any Committee or individual.
For the best Kinkhaubs.
For the best Silk Manufacture.
For the best Cotton Manufacture.
For the best Lace Manufacture, both hand and machine made.
For the best Hemp and Flax Manufacture.
For the best Native Shoes.
For the best Tapestry (Carpets), Embroidery, and Needle Work.
For the best Woven, Spun, Felted and Laid Fabrics.
For the best Leather Manufacture.
For the best Pottery of all kinds.
For the best Furniture.
For the best Matting.
For the best Glass.
For the best Brass, Copper, and other Personal Ornaments.
For the best Horological Instruments.
For the best Native and European Steel Manufacture.
For the best Arms.
For the best Iron Manufacture.
For the best Brass and Copper Manufacture.
For the best Paper Manufacture.
For the best Native and European Carriages.
For the best Horticultural Machinery.
For the best Drysaltery, Grocery.
For the best Tobacco Manufacture.
For the best Coffee.
For the best Tea.
For the best Spirits, Liquors, Beer, Wines, &c.
For the best Opium.
For the best Medicinal and Chemical Substances, other than those of India.
For the best Civil Engineering.
For the best Military Engineering.
For the best Cements.
For the best Plasters.
For the best Models of Native and European Ships, Boats, Tackle, Docks, &c.
For the best Philosophical Instruments.
For the best Electric Experiments.
For the best Magnetic Experiments.
For the best Hydraulic Experiments.
For the best Tenting models.
One or more models of the several Orders and Metals may be awarded in each or any Division or Class.
The Committee are not bound to award Medals in any Class, unless under the recommendation of the Jurors.
The decision of the Jurors will be considered final.
No object, collection, or analysis submitted for competition can be considered eligible unless received before the 20th January.
The Reports should be sent in by the 1st of February 1873.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1872.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of late Guard JAMES GRAHAM, G. I. P. R., are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be RECOGNISED.

A. F. DOBBS, Captain,
Judicial Superintendent of Railway, H.H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 27th December 1872.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 6th day of January 1873, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Dean Lane, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 10th December 1872, viz.:—

1st—That the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd—That Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna be appointed Liquidator of the Company, and that his remuneration be Rs. 300.

3rd—That the said Liquidator be authorized to sell and assign the Land, Hereditaments, Properties, Effects, Assets, Rights, Business and Good Will of this Company to a Company to be established in Bombay under the name and style of THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, and to take in exchange for such sale and transfer 6,000 shares of that Company, for distribution among the Shareholders of this Company, share for share, on the condition that the said Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will undertake the payment, discharge, and performance of all the Debts, Liabilities, Contracts and Obligations of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th December 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The above COMPANY have made an ARRANGEMENT with REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited) to the effect that all TELEGRAMS received by this Company for TRANSMISSION to EUROPE or ELSEWHERE shall be from this date handed over to Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) for despatch. This arrangement will thus greatly facilitate the transmission of Telegrams, as more frequent despatches will be made.

The following is the Tariff now in force:—

For a Message of 2 Words	Rs.	12 8 0
,, ,, 3 ,,	,,	15 0 0
,, ,, 4 ,,	,,	17 8 0
,, ,, 5 ,,	,,	20 0 0
,, ,, 6 ,,	,,	21 8 0
,, ,, 7 ,,	,,	23 0 0
,, ,, 8 ,,	,,	24 8 0
,, ,, 9 ,,	,,	26 0 0
,, ,, 10 ,,	,,	27 8 0

and Rs. 2-2 for every extra word.

To France, Belgium & Holland add Rs. 3 for every 17 words or portion of 17 words.

To all other Countries in Europe add Rs. 5 for every 17 words or portion of 17 words.

To America, rates may be obtained on application.

Names and Addresses registered beforehand are counted and charged as *one word only*.

No charge is made for registration.

SMITH POTTS, Agent.

The Telegraph Despatch and Intelligence Company (Limited), 17, Church Gate Street, 1st January 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
1,0,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
60,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
—	£20	109·1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,00·	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
—	95	19½	—	Do. China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜ to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110⅝
Four & half per cent	103¾
Four per cent	101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The firm attitude of first holders continues unabated, but no change has taken place in prices. The dealers show no disposition to pay a further advance in rates, in consequence of which business continues to be done on a small scale. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0 to Rs. 4 5 6
,, ,, 40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 13 0 to ,, 4 15 0
,, ,, 40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,, ,, 45 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	,, 5 12 0 to ,, 5 13 0
,, Printers 28 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 6 6 to ,, 2 7 0
,, Mad'apollam 32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 3 0 to ,, 2 3 6
,, ,, 50 ,,	24 ,,	5¼ ,,	,, 3 13 0 to ,, 3 13 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14 0
3,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 13 0
2,000 ,, ,, Common	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 12 9
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,, 5 11 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,, 5 11 0
120 ,, ,, White	36 ,,	40 ,,		,, 4 6 0
200 ,, ,, Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		,, 3 0 0
2,000 ,, ,, Dorias	36 ,,	12 ,,		,, 2 8 0

COTTON.

The market closed very strong, with an upward tendency in prices. The following are our closing rates:—

Old Dhollera	at Rs. 210 to Rs. 217
,, Sawginned	at ,, 237 to ,, 238
,, Compta	at ,, 218 to ,, 219
New Oomrawuttee	at ,, 245 to ,, 247
,, Akote	at ,, 252 to ,, 253
,, Broach M. G.	at ,, 271 to ,, 272
,, Hinganghaut	at ,, 292 to ,, 293
,, Dhollera	at ,, 235 to ,, 238

Purchases reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday last are the following:—

150 candies Old Compta (1 month)	Rs. 218
125 ,, ,, ,,	216½
50 ,, ,, Bhownugger	202 to Rs. 217
100 ,, ,, Sawginned	230 to Rs. 237
200 ,, New Julgaum	248 to Rs. 249
125 ,, ,, ,,	245 to Rs. 250
25 ,, ,, ,,	248
75 ,, ,, Khandeish	242 to Rs. 245
100 ,, ,, ,,	245
125 ,, ,, Fezpore (25 days)	252 to Rs. 255
50 ,, ,, ,,	250
300 ,, ,, Agra	168 to Rs. 172
50 ,, ,, ,,	172 to Rs. 173
100 ,, Oomrawuttee (F. P. B.)	252 to Rs. 254

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 5s. (Jan. & Feb. ship't.)
	Trieste	£3 5s.
	Liverpool	£3 10s.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Kilkeeran	Wood	Clyde, Sept. 19.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Oct. 28.
	Verta	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Gorum (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 2.
5	Malaga (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	Fazana (s)	Funk	Singapore, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Helicon	Rogers	Rangoon.
	Emperor	Dudley	Cochin.
	Hydree	Ashton	Aden and Jeddah.
	Elphinstone (s)	Gu-izelar	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Brig Felleppin, Nacoda, to Mozambique.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Damaun.
Phlox (s), Baker, to Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Barque Chelsea, to Muscat.
Brig Keerata Roodrio, to Cochin and Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1 Notre Dame .... Dela Gride Sicard ... Pondicherry
1 Surat (s) .... Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1 Assyria (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Surat (s) .... Calcutta.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4 H. M's Steamer Amberwitch from Kurrachee.
5 Mail Steamer Cashmere from Bombay.
12 H. M's Steamer Amberwitch from Fao.
13 Mail Steamer Cashmere from Busreh.
13 Brig Jumnah from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1 Mail Steamer Euphrates to Bombay.
6 Mail Steamer Cashmere to Busreh.
12 H. M.'s S. Amberwitch to Kurrachee.
13 Brig Jumnah London.

MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18 Mail Steamber India from Bombay.
21 Mail Steamer Cashmere from P. Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8 Mail Steamber Euphrates to Bombay.
14 Mail Steamer India to P. Gulf.
16 H. M.'s Vulture to P. Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s Gun Boat Hugh Rose, B. M.
Mail Steamer Cashmere.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5th January, 9-10 P.M.—Steamer Khedive from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 28 casks blacking, Wallace & Co.; 10 cases candles, 50 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine, and 2 casks white paint, Issubjee Adomjee; 18 cases cards and lamps, John S. Elmore & Co.; 69 cases glasses, Currimbhoy Tajbhoy.
St. Olaf, s, 60 cases champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons; 50 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 140 drums turpentine, Hugh D. Fisher & Co.; 30 packages hardware, Tyabjee Adomjee; 10 cases florida water, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 8 cases paper, Cassom Abdoolrehmon.
Una, s, 10 casks paint, Hugh D. Fisher.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 40 bales cotton, C. Madhowdass; 125 bales hemp, T. Khetsey.
Bothnia, s, 101 bales cotton, S. D. Sasson; 3 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 92 bales cotton, Purmanund Bhugwan.
Una, s, 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Amerchund Soonderjee; 25 bales cotton, Toolseedass Pursotum; 130 cwts. horns, F. M. Dama; 27 bales cotton, Odhowjee Jewraz; 45 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee.
St. Olaf, s, 99 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 400 casks fish oil, Talab Arbes; 770 packages wet dates, W. Vaydman; 770 packages dates, E. Moonsey.
Mirzapore, s, 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 13 bales skins, H. M. E. Kermany.
Dreadnought, 50 bundles hides, S. Woosman; 500 bales jute, M. Wookerdas.

FOR LONDON.

Romania, 320 cwts. horns, H. Noormamed.
Mahableshwur, 480 cwts. horns, H. Noormomed.
Hindostan, s, 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 75 cwts. deer horns, F. M. Dama.
Mirzapore, s, 17 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 150 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 117 cases olibanum, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 23 bales hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nathoo; 35 bundles hides, F. Cassumbhoy; 36 bundles hides, D. Mahomed.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore, s, 3 bundles shawls and handkerchief, O. Esoofshaw.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 30 bundles cinnamon, and 30 bales hides, A. C. Gumport; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Mirzapore, s, 185 bales cotton, H. Homanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tornio, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore, s, 73 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, s, 152 bales cotton, H. A. Esmall & Co.; 260 bales cotton, S. Shubhagmull; 46 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 70 cwts. sandalwood, and 15 cases olibanum, R. Aliruza; 260 cwts. sandalwood, N. Kessowjee & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—5TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th January, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th January, 9-34 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th January, 9-56 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th January, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 5th January, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 16 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 4th January, 10 P.M. Time in transit, 16 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 6	0 15
,, Galle	7 40	0 0
,, Kurrachee	0 0	0 17

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th January, 11-15 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th January, 9-56 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Diarbekir; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Dy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 3.

Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 4.

Lamb, officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Wodehouse, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th January 1873.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut.-Col. C. D. Macleod, Infantry, 23rd Dec. 1872.
Capt. C. T. Echalaz, General List, Asst. Supt., Guzerat Revenue Survey, 28th Dec. 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—
1st Regiment Lt. Cavalry—Major T. W. O. Stevens, 3rd L. Cavy., to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer.

Underinstructions from the War Office it is intimated that Lieut. R. J. Hezlet, No. 4 Bat. 6th B ig., has been promoted Capt. into the 4th Brig. R. A. Capt. Hezlet is directed to proceed to England forthwith and report himself to the Depy. Adjt. Genl. R. A., War Office.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—
9th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order dated 28th Dec. 1872, directing Major Sibthorpe to officiate as 2nd in command and Capt. Morse as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties during such time as Lieut.-Col. Mallaby may officiate as Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Staff Corps—Col. E. C. Marston, from 19th to 28th Dec. 1872, to Clifton, on medical certificate.
3rd Hussars—Lieut. R. G. Dickson, to remain in America, from 15th March to 14th June 1873, on private affairs, in extension.
83rd Foot—Lieut. and Adjt. J. H. Hardtman, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Euro

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, January 3.)

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Magistrate and Collector, to Furruckabad
Mr. D. C. Halkett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1st grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEAMISH—December 30th, at Jessore, the wife of M. F. Beamish, Esq., of a son.
BUCHAN—January 1st, at Kilpauk, the wife of Mr. St. John Buchan, of a son.
DEPENNING—December 29th, at Champdany, via Biddadatty, Mrs. Geo. A. DePenning, of a son.
RICHARDS—December 29th, at Palaveram, the wife of the Reverend W. J. Richards, C. M. S., of a son.
ROBERTS—December 25th, at Goodaloor, the wife of Jno. Jos. Roberts, Moyar Coffee Co.'s Estates, of a daughter, prematurely.
WEBB—December 29th, at Pollachy, the wife of Mr. H. Webb, Taluq Overseer, D. P. W., of a daughter.
NICOLAY—December 27th, at Barrah Factory, Chumparun, the wife of Gilbert Nicolay, Esq., of a daughter.
TAYLOR—December 26th, at Delhi, the wife of Adam Taylor, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
OMMANNEY—December 29th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain E. L. Ommanney, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DALLAS—BUCHANAN—December 19th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Sergeant D. Dallas, Overseer, P. W. D., to Annie Buchanan.
ARNOLD—CLINT—December 23rd, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Welland, Robert John Arnold, of the Military Department, to Hariet Pauline Clint.

DEATHS.

MILLS—December 30th, at Vepery, Madras, Julia Ann, the wife of Mr. John Mills, Deputy Controller, P. W. Accounts, aged 42 years.
GRANT—January 1st, at Galle, the wife of G. H. Grant, Esq. of Bhaugulpore.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1873.

WITHOUT being particularly Conservative we are very suspicious of so-called reforms which no one is asking for and which are determined upon half an hour after the bright idea has occurred to the man who makes them. A change of this kind, professing to be a reform, was made last week by a local daily contemporary, and we venture to say there are quite sufficient reasons why it should not be approved of. English daily papers all over the world have hitherto found it best not to publish an issue on Sunday, but to put forth one on Monday, though that involves a certain amount of labour on the Sabbath. Such things usually settle themselves in the best manner practicable, and this arrangement has worked so well that it is a pity it should be disturbed even by a wise man in the East. If it be admitted that daily newspapers should have one day of rest and that the Sabbath should be kept as free as possible from the intrusion of secular affairs, then we say the arrangement just referred to is by far the best which has been suggested. As a matter of fact, there is hardly any more Sunday labour under the present system than there would be under that which is now offered. As newspaper offices exist here, after a full day's work previously and with due regard to the news of the day, they cannot go to press till after midnight, so that the issue of a Sunday daily involves the labour of printing off the whole issue within the hours of Sunday, of delivering the copies intended for Bombay, and of addressing and posting those for the Mofussil. That alone would not balance the account, but the additional fact should be taken into consideration, that a good deal of the work of the Monday's paper is done on Saturday. Therefore, as a question of fact, it is doubtful which plan, as regards the production of the paper, is calculated to encroach most upon the sanctity of the Sabbath, but we should think there is no doubt on the general question when we take into account the effects of intruding a secular newspaper upon our readers on Sunday morning. We should think they would be very thankful to be free of the infliction on at least one day of the week, and, if so, surely Sunday is the day they would prefer; for those who regard that day with feelings of peculiar reverence do not want to read a newspaper then, and many others would regard the appearance of a Sunday newspaper as simply an intrusion upon their repose and on their conversation with their friends.

Some regard ought also to be paid to the wishes of newspaper people themselves. When they ask for release from their present amount of Sunday labour it will be time enough to entertain the question now raised. They require something more than a Sunday holiday. A daily newspaper office is something like a Central Railway station. No sooner is one train off than another comes on, and there is almost constant labour, watching and worry. Hence the employes absolutely require not only a portion of Sunday as a period of rest or for religious exercises, which compose and attune many minds, but also a large portion of another day of the week for recreation and for clearing off private business. By the present system they really get time for recreation on Saturday and for religious exercises (if so inclined) upon the Sabbath; but according to the system our contemporary is trying to commence, they would have to do their recreation, their private business, and their religious exercises all upon the Sabbath. We are afraid that it is the religious exercises that would suffer most by such an arrangement, but if it were the recreation, the results would be little less injurious.

But the greatest objection to this newfangled scheme is one which has already been pointed out by the *Argus*, and that is, that it creates a serious danger of the daily papers being led to publish on Monday as well as Sunday. In order not to let another paper have the advantage, they will be only too likely to begin publishing second editions, with the new telegrams, on Sunday morning. Next, a good deal of new matter will be introduced into the Sunday edition, and, as competition goes on, it may become almost entirely a new issue. We say emphatically that if any stand is to be made against Sunday labour in connection with the Press and against the issue of seven newspapers in the week instead of six, it must be made where we now stand and not on the treacherous ground to which our local Will o' the Wisp would entice us in his uneasy desire to torment people before their time.

IN the first thirty years of this century the three Indian satrapies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay Castle, exercised as regards internal affairs an authority that was almost co-equal. At Madras and Bombay the Governor in Council made his own laws, directed his own armies, and administered his own revenues, subject only to the rarely exercised control of the Governor of Bengal in Council, who was distinguished by the title of Governor-General. In matters of finance and in directing foreign relations, the Governor-General in Council exercised a more direct authority than in other branches of the administration. But in 1834 this was altered, the Governor in Council of Bengal was no longer *primus inter pares*, he was deprived of his Council, and his office was made an adjunct of the office of Governor-General, to whom, with his Supreme Council, was then extended the sole legislative power in India, and a direct control over all other officers of the company. The great district known as the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal thus came under the direct government of the Governor-General as Governor of Bengal, and it was divided into two parts, the provinces in the North-West being ruled through a Lieutenant-Governor, while the lower provinces remained under the Governor-General himself, who had a staff of secretaries, separate from the Secretariat of the Supreme Council, to receive and issue his orders to the people of Bengal. In his frequent absences from Calcutta, the Governor-General appointed a Member of his Council to act as Deputy Governor of Bengal, while in the North-West Provinces the whole power and responsibility centred in a single person; the nominal Governor of the lower provinces was occupied with the high duties of the Governor-Generalship and unable to devote much attention to provincial affairs, the administration of which was therefore much neglected. Abuses were constantly growing and no effort seems to have been made to remove them. After twenty years of this misgovernment, a reform was urgently called for, and finding the great success that had attended the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., a similar measure was adopted in the lower provinces, and the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was appointed in 1854. But a peculiar state of things then arose; the Governor-General's Council always contained at least one civilian who had served in the lower provinces, and that civilian naturally looked forward to the post of Lieutenant-Governor as the reward of his five years' service in the Council; but in no case does there seem to have been cordiality between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Bengal member of the Governor-General's Council who looked forward to succeed him, each Councillor differing from the Lieutenant-Governor, "to be differed from when he "succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governor's post." For this reason, as well as others, the first Lieutenant-Governor did not do much in the way of reform.

At length in 1870 this practice, which had almost grown into precedent, was departed from, and Mr. George Campbell, the author of "Modern India" and "The Irish Land Question," was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. After varied official experience he found himself in 1866 a judge of the High Court at Calcutta, and was selected by Lord Lawrence to enquire into the Orissa famine. After submitting his report on this subject, a report which embraced indirectly many matters of interest affecting the Government of Bengal, he was appointed to succeed Sir Richard Temple as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and went home from Nagpore on leave in 1869. When in England he devoted his leisure to two long visits to Ireland with the object of enquiring minutely into the position of the peasantry and the questions affecting the land; and these enquiries resulted in his most valuable book on the Irish land, a book to which Mr. Gladstone expressed his large obligations in the debates on the Irish land law. His special training, and his proved capacity, indicated him as the proper person to be Governor of Bengal, and in the report in which he has reviewed the result of his two years' tenure of that office, he thus modestly refers to his position and labours—"Feeling then that he had in some sort a special task to perform, and that life, especially "Indian official life, is short, while Indian discussions are very long, Mr. Campbell has thought "it his duty to go to work without delay, not "sparing labour, by which he has hoped to make "up for other deficiencies. If it be thought that "he is open to the charge of going too fast, it "must be remembered that he came to deal with "matters which he had long thought out and "the principles of which the Government had "already very fully discussed; and that it is only "by active exertions that he can hope to make "an impression on a very large undertaking."

The brief sketch of the affairs of Bengal given above will prepare our readers to find that every branch of administration stood in need of reform. The report shows those to which Mr. Campbell's attention has been specially directed, and describes the measures which he has adopted. His work has affected every department; but these of Civil and Criminal justice, Police, Revenue, Education, Jails, Emigration and local public improvements are the ones chiefly referred to. The Board of Revenue seems to have been one of the greatest obstacles to reform. It dated from the middle of the last century, and handed down a stream of traditions of the most conservative tendency. Its failure at the time of the Orissa famine was most prominent. The Board is also considered as chiefly responsible for the gross neglect of the saving clauses of the Permanent Settlement Regulations of 1793, to which Mr. Campbell attributes much of the misgovernment of Bengal, and absence of any acquaintance or familiarity with the people on the part of the Government officers. "It seems to have been in the Board of Revenue "that the views regarding extreme rights of "property and non-interference, to which allusion has been made, had their origin. Little "as these views are consonant with the principles of the permanent settlement most plainly "set forth in the Regulations, the permanent "settlement has been in loose and general terms "appealed to in their support. It has been the "fashion with a certain class of Bengal politicians to denounce every reform,—it may be "said every attempt to obtain information—as "contrary to the permanent settlement. It "may almost be said that at one time, to ask a "ryot his name, anywhere but in a court of "justice, would have been considered by some "people contrary to the principles of the permanent settlement."

This obstructive Board is now in process of removal, the first step having been to give separate duties to each of its two members, and though one of them naively objected that this plan would prevent the Board from offering a "firm "opposition" to the Government, yet the Lieutenant-Governor was not "prepared to admit that "the Board was charged with the duty of opposing the Government" and the Board, as a board, exists no longer, and will disappear even in name, before certain "wide plans of official "rearrangement" which are under consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor has dealt a blow at the system of departmental agency which seems to have grown up rankly in Bengal. Each 'Inspector-General' and 'Director' had his own chain of subordinates, radiating from, and responsible to, himself alone, and himself more than half independent of the Lieutenant-Governor. This has now been altered. The Lieutenant-Governor has gathered into his own hands the strings of each department, treating the Directors and Inspectors as his own immediate ministers and advisers. He has done more than this in causing all these lines of subordination to be again gathered together and placed under the control of the Collector-Magistrates, thus introducing the great principle of individual, as opposed to departmental, authority. He has improved the position of these Collector-Magistrates, putting them on a par with the District Judges, thus making the appointment greatly worth having and like a Collectorship in other parts of India. Mr. Campbell says that "it is his belief that, all over India, the departments are ruining the empire. Everywhere "the same complaint is heard—in the Punjab "and the North-Western Provinces, as in Madras and Bombay—that the district officers "are not what they were; that their power and "their influence have gone from them. There "is less of such complaint in Bengal, because "there the days when such power and influence "existed are so remote as to be almost lost to "memory. But in a country where, as has been "explained, we have in fact asserted our authority less completely than anywhere else in "India, and where the people of the remote "interior are in a more native (so to express it) "condition, the concentration of authority and "the personal rule so consonant to oriental "habits and feelings are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, even more required than "elsewhere. Departments are excellent servants, but, as he considers, very bad masters. "He has therefore striven to make the Magistrate-Collector of a great Bengal district, "generally comprising 1½ to 2½ millions of inhabitants, the real executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to "him, and supreme over every one and everything, except the proceedings of the courts of "justice. As district Magistrate he is also head "of the department of criminal justice, which "is charged with the summary trial of small "cases and the inquiry into greater cases previous to trial at Sessions, although he generally "rather distributes and superintends this work "than does a large share of it himself."

The evil that Mr. Campbell has so clearly described is not confined to Bengal. We must reserve for another article the consideration of the numerous reforms undertaken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. On almost every branch of Indian Administration the report before us expresses practical and sensible views stated in strong and clear words. We heartily congratulate Bengal on her Lieutenant-Governor, and we hope Mr. Campbell will continue to meet with the cordial support of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in carrying to a successful issue the very valuable reforms that he has initiated.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

PRACTICAL jokes are not pleasant at any time of the year to their victims, but if there is one time when they are less agreeable than another, we should say that that time must be Christmas, when everybody wears or ought to wear a face so frank, open, jolly, and all that sort of thing, that people have only to look into it to discern the utter absence of malice, treachery, or mischievousness which is characteristic of the season. Therefore, we feel acutely for the sufferings of one or two young men in Bombay who were dreadfully hoaxed four or five days ago. Some gentleman—we do not know whether we are correct in using this word, because the young men hold strongly opposite opinions on the matter; however, let that pass—some gentleman, then, we say, invited these young men to attend his wedding in Byculla Church on such and such a day at such and such a time. Everything appearing to the young men to be correct—the bride's name being told them (it even being asserted that she was the sister of a Rev. gentleman in Allahabad) and the wedding favours distributed, these having been sent from the Emporium of Fashion—they attired themselves in gorgeous array, and considerably astonished the natives with their hilarity as they rolled in their gharry from the Fort to Byculla. When they arrived in the church there was nobody there. "O let's give them half an hour," says the most hopefully disposed, twirling his beaver; and they agreed, but notwithstanding that they showed such admirable patience—a patience which befitted the sacred character of the building—neither bride nor bridegroom, pastor nor beadle, appeared. The young men silently went to the pastor's house, wherein, they had been told, the wedding breakfast was to be attacked; but the pastor was quietly taking his ease, and after he had been breathlessly interrogated by his visitors, he had to confess that "there must be some mistake"—he had never heard anything about the wedding or the breakfast. The young men looked at him earnestly, saw that there was no joke about the matter, put on their beavers with a rap on the top, and plucked the rooted sorrow from the brain—no, that's wrong, it was the wedding favours that they plucked from off their coats; then they turned upon their heels, one of them saying something very wicked. They then drove off, but all waxed furious, and swore to have revenge either by personal prowess or by writing an account of the affair for the Sunday columns of the *Indian Statesman*.

A COMPETITION which is rather amusing is going on just now between the *Times of India* and its particular antagonist the *Indian Statesman*. First of all the *Indian Statesman* published its lesser Calendar, managing to beat the *Times of India* by a day. The *Indian Statesman* announced that in a few days more it would issue its larger Calendar, and we can imagine that the *Times of India* wrought day and night, sweating and puffing, to bring out its large Calendar before the *Statesman* issued its, and it managed it, too, the *Indian Statesman's* big Calendar, notwithstanding the application of a "little energy" (a "little energy" the morality of which the *Times of India* rather plaintively questioned), not appearing before the public till a few days afterwards. Perhaps the *Times of India's* labourers were resting upon their oars, wiping the perspiration from their brows, and congratulating themselves that they had beaten their antagonist this time; but they had not adequately calculated upon his ingenuity for a week ago he surprised them as well as all Bombay by bringing out the *Indian Statesman* upon the Sunday instead of the Monday morning. The *Times of India* had to rouse itself once more and beat up its mental resources for a plan to circumvent the *Statesman*. On Saturday afternoon we, the public, and the *Statesman* were surprised to see announced in the highways and byways that the second edition of the *Times of India*, containing the Saturday's news, was just out—price 2 annas! Of course it was evident enough that this device was meant to cut the *Statesman* out of the Sunday field, and, being anxious to see whether the latter would announce that it had determined to publish its Sunday self on the Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, we opened the *Statesman* yesterday morning with some curiosity. All, however, that we found it say was that it was determined to treat the *Times of India's* last move with contempt, and we observed with interest that Mr. Knight has correspondents in Baroda and East Berars who commence their newsletters by telling him that his Sunday-publishing meets with their approval. Drowning men catch at straws, and hence the *Times of India* is perhaps justified in playing its last card and trumping for the nonce the trick of the *Indian Statesman's*; but we should like to know where this is all to end? Fortunately, the *Bombay Gazette's* position is good enough to enable it to be amused and not alarmed by the cut-throat war which the other papers are carrying on; but nevertheless we shall be sorry if they both determine to appear on Sunday: it is bad enough for one to do so. It is of course difficult to say who may prevail in the fight, but the weapons which are used by the combatants are worth observing, the *Statesman* relying greatly upon his spoken admiration of the fourth commandment and his Sunday sermon (which yesterday appeared almost side by side with some choice bits about Parisian theatres and scandals) and the *Times of India* trusting a good deal to a funny man who is to write a weekly column or two under the name of "The Rommany Rye."

IT was to be expected that the question of the propriety of publishing a newspaper in Bombay on Sunday would be answered differently by different people; and if we take the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Catholic Examiner* to represent the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the community, we may find that Sunday newspaper publishing is supported by the Roman Catholics and feelingly opposed by the Protestants. The editor of the *Guardian* says that he was startled by having the *Indian Statesman* handed to him last Sunday—in fact, he declined to receive it and wanted to think over the matter. The result of his cogitations is that he believes the Sunday-publishing editor to have made a mistake, and he says, "please let us have one day without a newspaper—one in which we can occupy ourselves with news of another world." The editor of the *Catholic Examiner* is not so timid as his brother of the *Guardian*—in fact, he is particularly bold, saying, "We should feel ashamed of ourselves were we to make a secret of the satisfaction we experienced on Sunday last, when the *Indian Statesman*, dated on that very day, presented himself before us." He goes on to laud Mr. Knight for his moral force in leaping over the social barriers that have hitherto stood up before Sunday newspaper-publishing. Continental people, who take a very practical view of the Sunday, are fond of their Sunday newspaper, and although they may thereby be deprived of a newspaper on Monday morning, they are not allowed to starve for want of news, because as a rule Continental newspaper offices issue evening editions containing the accounts of the chief occurrences that have taken place since the issue of the last morning edition. Mr. Knight, therefore, if he desires to take precedent as his guide, will find an argument for his recent proceeding in the Continental system. But if he wants to step beyond the Continent and come to England, where people have different ways of doing things from the inhabitants of the Continent, and are, on the whole, more attentive to what they call the observance of the Sabbath, he may still find a precedent. To be sure, none of the respectable dailies send out an edition on Sunday morning; but then the *Police News'* class of papers does, so that, while a few printers are saved from working on the Sabbath, the million of week-day toilers, who love news and generally take what is in the market, may have their *Reynolds' Newspaper*, their *Lloyds' Paper*, the *Police News*, the *Sunday Journal*, or (if they happen to be fond of a slightly superior kind of newspaper literature) the *Era*, which gives chitchat about theatres and performances of plays from Shakspeare down to Boucicault, discusses actors' engagements, and settles histrionic disputes. If, however, the editor of the Sunday-published Bombay newspaper desires to take a higher ground than that of mere precedent, and to rest his reasons for his recent innovations upon moral grounds rather than upon those of convenience, we think that he might have gone on publishing his paper on Monday with considerable justification and found himself, in the long run, a man possessed of a largely approving conscience. Custom seems to have decreed that a daily newspaper office must issue a paper between the Saturday morning's publication and the Tuesday's, and with a newspaper, whether it is published on a Sunday or on a Monday, there must be a certain amount of Sunday labour; though it may be printed and edited on the Saturday and published on the Sunday, yet people must do secular labour if they read it on the day on which it is delivered; if it is printed and edited on the Sunday and appears on Monday, the labour of the newspaper employés on the Sunday is inevitable. The question may therefore arise to a high-souled editor, "How shall I cause the least amount of Sabbath-breaking?—by publishing my paper on the Monday or on the Sunday?" If the number of papers he circulates exceed the number made up by his employés and himself (putting down ten or a dozen employés for himself if he chooses, just as he gauges his own importance), then he may (unless reckoning himself as equal to an inordinate number of common men) come to the conclusion that most sin would be caused by the paper being brought out on the Sunday morning, and he would accordingly resolve to sacrifice his own feelings and that of his subordinates, and, for the benefit of the greatest quantity of public morality, work away cheerfully on Sunday at the production of the Monday morning paper. At the same time, an editor burning with a desire to set his light upon a hill so that it might be seen of men could of course write a leading article from time to time pointing out how he was championing and assisting the morals of the public, and crushing or subduing his own intense feelings in the holy cause which he had undertaken. If this view of the matter be the correct one, then it is not easy to see how the editor of the *Statesman* arrived at the conclusion that he should print his newspaper on Sundays. It cannot be that the circulation of his paper is less in number than his employés, because every one has heard, and every one believes (since the editor has advanced the assertion once or twice) that the *Statesman's* circulation is becoming something really worthy of the Centre of the World. And it cannot be that there is a want of high-souledness or disinterestedness in him. Surely, then, there is a miscalculation somewhere, and it may be that when he sees it, the editor of the *Statesman* will accede to the editor of the *Guardian's* small and simple request.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO IRONCLADS.

MUTINY ON BOARD H. M. S. "AURORA."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

The *Times* states that the Sultan has authorised a loan of twenty-five millions sterling for completing the railways in Turkey on the European system and to aid the extension of the same to Diarbekir.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

A strike of 10,000 coal miners has commenced in Wales, which it is expected will throw 50,000 ironworkers out of employment.

H. M. Ironclad Northumberland has come into collision with the Hercules off Madeira during a gale, and was only saved by her water-tight compartments.

A serious mutiny has taken place on board H. M. Frigate Aurora, and the *Home News* states that eight officers have been peremptorily ordered to tender their resignation, or in default they will be removed to the retired list.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY.

Government have rejected the propositions of the Geographical Society for an Arctic expedition.

Count Beust and the Duke de Grammont are corresponding relative to the latter's recent disclosures. Count Beust will shortly publish a reply.

Mr. Carcelles, the lately appointed Ambassador to the Vatican, returns to Paris. The non-acceptance of his Ambassadorship to the Vatican indicates a disagreement between M. Thiers and the Pope.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY.

It is stated in political circles in Berlin that a plan is being discussed regarding the relations between England and Russia and the future policy in Central Asia. According to this plan, the sphere of action in the countries between the respective territories of the two powers in Asia will be so regulated as to render disputes impossible.

The Emperor Napoleon has successfully undergone an operation for lithotomy.

Advices from Melbourne state that further cases of kidnapping have occurred in the Polynesian Islands.

H. M. troopship Euphrates has left Portsmouth for India.

OBITUARY—General H. Handcock.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing and the London Cotton Market is strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	9s. 9d.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 2⅜d.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Arrivals easier.

Fair Dholera, 7⅝d.	
Exchange on India	£ 1 10 11/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42.
Chartered ,, ,,	£14 10d.
Mercantile ,, ,,	£24.
Hongkong ,, ,,	£47.
Total coin in the Bank of France	£ 31,000,000.
,, Notes	£110,000,000.
4 per cent. Government Securities	96½
4½ do. do.	98½
5½ do. do.	105½
Consols for Account	92⅛
Bar Silver	60¼

A reduction in the Bank of England rates of discount is shortly expected.

REPORTS from Muscat and Bushire state that no news of any interest had transpired from the 7th to the 31st December.

IT is said that a comprehensive scheme of reduction in Indian Military expenditure is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE new rules for the valuation and levy of the house-cess under part 4 of the Road Cess Act are published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*.

IT is said that Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Johnson will probably succeed Colonel Holmes as 1st Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BULRAMPORE has, with a large retinue, just gone up to the Terai in the Bijnour District to catch wild elephants.

WE received a Reuter's telegram yesterday stating that the *Gazette of India* announces that wheat will be exempted from export duty from the date of Saturday.

THE new year is said to have opened in Calcutta with a more cheerful feeling in business circles, and there appears at length some hope of an active trade in imports.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta informs us that the Department of Agriculture's fortnightly report states that crop prospects continue generally good. Reports from some districts had not been received, however.

ANOTHER case of police torture has cropped up of late. We read that twenty-one native policemen have been committed for trial in the North Arcot District on a charge of torturing and putting to death a suspected dacoit!

THE *Englishman* promises to publish soon the new regulations relative to the provision for widows and orphans of military officers, chaplains, and medical officers in the service of the Government of India, not being subscribers to the late military and medical funds.

THE Ameer of Cabul is said to have cancelled his orders regarding forced enlistment, owing to the dissatisfaction excited by the withdrawal of one effective person from each cultivator's family. The two regiments already formed are to undergo re-organisation in consequence.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Rajcote, complains that the Kattywar races were anything but a success. The chiefs took so little interest in them that none of them appeared on the course excepting the Thakore of Palitana, and even he was discontented because none of the horses he entered won a race.

ACCORDING to the official reports from Bengal for the week ended the 28th December, fever continued as before at Burdwan, Serampore, and Howrah, but was abating at Bidiabati, and cholera was increasing at Burdwan. The only fact to notice in Chittagong is a slight shock of earthquake on the 21st ultimo.

ON the 26th ult. a teetotal picnic, got up by the members of the Total Abstinence Society of H. M.'s 48th Nottinghamshire, came off at Bellary. A long and dry account of the unusual affair is given by the correspondent of a Madras paper, and if a B. and S. could have improved his descriptive powers, perhaps he ought to have taken one.

THE Governor of Madras's New Year Ball took place last Thursday night. It is declared to have been only a moderate success, because Lord Hobart was compelled to be absent by indisposition. The *Madras Athenæum* says—"Lord Hobart is very ill indeed; he cannot use his right arm, and finds every step he takes gives him pain."

THE Rev. William Taylor, the revival preacher who came to Bombay recently, is going to Calcutta, where he will remain for three months. It is only fair that Calcutta should share with Bombay the advantages of his evangelical persuasions, and we hope to hear of a considerable improvement from the direction of the Hooghly in a short time.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta:—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell, C.S., Mr. Thomas William Gribble, C.S., Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Babu Nandlal Das, Munshi Kubirudin Ahmed, Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, Munshi Muhammad Yusuf, M.A., Mirza Muhammad Khulil Shirazi, Haji Nur Muhammad, and Shaik Esau Bin Kartas.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having ascertained that the Calcutta Magistrates submit no returns showing the working of their Courts, and no annual or other reports, and seeing no reason why they should be exempted, has ordered that their criminal statistics should be submitted to Government for incorporation with the other returns, drawn up as nearly as possible in the shape now in use in the interior.

MR. PEILE is expected in Rajcote on the 20th. The officiating Political Agent, Colonel Walker, leaves for Bhownuggur next month. Captain Salmon, the permanently appointed Personal Assistant, who has been home on a two years' furlough, is expected to arrive in Rajcote in a few days. It will not be long therefore before there will be an infusion of new blood in the Kattywar agency, and this can scarcely fail to have a good effect.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by Miss Baring, paid a visit to the Foreign Department, Calcutta, on Friday last. His Excellency inspected the jewellery and other articles in deposit in the Government Toshakhana, the Record Room, and the Press attached thereto. He expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the records were arranged. His Excellency also examined the working of the Press in the reading, composing, and distributing departments.

AN Aden news report, from 16th to 19th Dec., says that it is reported that Suleiman Pasha Mootasuriff is making preparations to march from Taiz to Rattabas with a view of taking formal possession of this city, the Nukub of the District having tendered his allegiance to the Turks. The s.s. Dacca arrived at Aden on the 16th December with the Nawab of Rampore and suite on board, and sailed for Jedda on the following day. The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden continues tranquil. Supplies are plentiful and the public health is good.

THE following letter from the Secretary of State for India with regard to civil appointments is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—"I have considered in Council your letter of the 8th July 1872, No. 229, and under the circumstances therein stated, I confirm the authority given by you to the Government of Bengal to substitute an additional Judge for a Judge in the District of Beerbhoom, and to use the saving to raise the pay of two First Class Magistrates and Collectors. The orders issued by you in regard to the arrangements contemplated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the prevention of too frequent changes in the officers in charge of districts in that province have my approval."

WE (*Indian Daily News*) are told that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proposed recently to the Secretary of State for India, that for the future all uncovenanted appointments above rupees one hundred should be competed for by persons who have passed the B. A. examination, and that M. A.'s should be appointed to situations without competing for, or undergoing, any examination. It is said that the Duke of Argyll did not approve of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposition. He considered there were a great many young men who though they have not passed the B. A. examination, were still quite competent to fill appointments in the uncovenanted service, and the latter should be allowed an opportunity of competing with the B. A.'s and M. A's.

MADRAS is amused just now because the editor of the *Athenæum* has been attacking some of the papers set at the recent Matriculation examination, and examiners, competitioners, and "contemporaries" are pitching into him in turn, and with considerable success, too. The editor was so confident in some of his strictures upon the

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arithmetic questions which were set, that he proclaimed that he would give Rs. 100 to the first person who might send a correct solution to one which he declared no mortal man could answer. Several mortal men, however, turned up next morning and, handing in their solutions, claimed the Rs. 100. The money was paid over to Mr. J. T. Fowler, who gave it to charitable institutions; but the editor, it would appear, had a happy thought soon after he paid the money, and doubting the correctness of the solution, he wishes to refer the question to some one for decision.

LETTERS from Captain Williamson, dated the 23rd, have been received from the Garo Hills. He was then working with Mr. Daly's column, and in hourly expectation of being joined by Captain Davis and his party from Nibari. The independent villages had been submitting without a struggle both to Captain Davis and Captain Williamson, and hopes were entertained of an early settlement of all the important villages. We have before referred to the attack on Mr. Daly's camp before his junction with Captain Williamson. It would seem that, in spite of the hopelessness of the attempt, some of the Garos are still disposed to resist, for we hear that a provision depot between the line of march of the northern and central column has been burnt, and one or two of the guard put *hors de combat*. The Commissioner was about to despatch a party to look up that neighbourhood. To get to the depot, the raiding party must have crossed through the territory of dependent Garos, but in that country a small army might, if fed and equipped in Garo fashion, pass through the jungles from Gowalparato Mymensing without being discovered. Captain Williamson's patrol-roads, when once they are opened, will put a stop to that mode of warfare, by making the villages easily accessible; and when their jùms are occupied, the Garos soon come to terms.

WE have more than once remarked that a strict "beggar law" should be applied to natives as well as Europeans. If a European turns a loafer, he is apprehended and imprisoned; but any number of downright scoundrels, secret fosterers of sedition, and perpetuators of folly and superstition are allowed to move along from place to place in perfect freedom, merely because they happen to be fakirs. We notice that our contemporary the *Englishman* has not a high opinion of these native gentry, and in the following remarks we are able to agree with him:—"In Delhi, Meerut, Saharanpore, and Umballa, there are plenty of these *fakirs*, who, under various denominations, such as 'Pirji,' 'Chup Sha,' &c., practice their arts and possibly effect more mischief than they would care to have made public. In these cities we have it on good authority that the influence these idle vagabonds exercise over certain members of respectable Mahommedan families, whose social position ought to place them far above such influences, is well known to all, except the authorities. Scarcely a week passes that they are not allowed to pay a visit to the house, and even permitted to visit the inmates of the zenanas, and it is easy to imagine that the object of such visits is not good. Intrigues are fostered and carried on, lasting dissension is engendered in families, hatred the most bitter is encouraged, and it may be, even the deadly crime of murder perpetrated with the connivance and by the aid of these people."

THE past few years have seen several German houses taking good places in Bombay, and securing to themselves a pretty large share of the commerce of the place, and we have now established in this city a branch of the Austrian Trading Company. This is quite a new company; it was established by authority of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior only in April last; but the President, Vice-Presidents, and Managing Committee are all merchants or bankers of the highest standing in Austria. By its articles of association, the company is authorised to enter into all kinds of commercial operations, which are thus set forth:—

(a) To erect and construct warehouses, bonded warehouses (entrepots), or other establishments necessary to the company's requirements, or requisite and useful to the development of commerce and trade in general;

(b) To take charge of any warehouse merchandise, grain, produce, etc., and to issue warrants on same;

(c) To make advances on merchandise, produce, etc., and also on warrants and bills of lading;

(d) To purchase and sell on commission or on the company's own account, merchandise, produce, etc., be it on the spot or on forward delivery;

(e) To act as forwarding, insurance, and customhouse agents, and also to transact any intermediate business in connection with, and tending to the promotion of the company's commercial affairs;

(f) To advertise and hold or cause to be held sales by public auction;

(g) To construct or hire suitable warehouses or other requisite places for the purpose of letting or reletting them to manufacturers, merchants, traders and dealers in produce or cattle;

(h) To construct railways, roads or canals for connecting the company's establishments with the communications already existing, and also to open, or to assist in the establishment of new lines of communication, or take an interest in those already existing, more especially steamship companies, etc.

Messrs A. Blascheck and Co. are the Bombay agents of the Company.

MILITARY ITEM.

THE Right Wing of H. M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. and 5th Company of H. M.'s Sappers and Miners, will proceed to Bombay for embarkation to Aden, by two special trains, on the morning of the 11th instant. The first train will leave Poona at 4 A.M., and the second at 6-30 A.M. (Madras time).

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBSTITUTES IN CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your to-day's issue a letter signed "F. C. S.," in reply to mine of the 1st inst., and must say, with all due deference to "F. C. S.," that I do not think he is right as to the point in issue. Whether Wisden did, or did not, leave his wicket, does not appear to me to have anything to do with the case at all. The case decided at Lord's I take it to have been, that if either a batsman or his substitute are out of ground, either wicket can be put down, and the batsman who has a substitute running for him is out, whichever end he is at.

In 1861 I was playing "Surrey v. Yorkshire" at Kennington Oval, when Anderson, (I think it was, but am not sure, for two Yorkshire men were hurt in that match) had a substitute running for him, he hit a ball to mid off, and I fielded it, Anderson ran to the bowler's wicket, and the batsman opposite crossed and ran to the other end, I threw the ball to the bowler, who put down the wicket that Anderson ran to. The Umpire gave Anderson (or whoever it was) "out," and the decision being disputed, we all retired to the pavilion, for the committee to decide the point. The Umpire's decision was upheld, the committee stating that the point was already decided by the Marylebone Cricket Club in the England and Nottinghamshire match (which match I referred to in my last letter) to the effect, as I understood then, that if either a batsman or his substitute are out of ground, either wicket can be put down.

As for advocating my own case, as suggested by "F. C. S.," this was far from my intention. I merely wish to state what I know personally and have seen, in order that all cricketers who take an interest in the matter may form their own opinions.—Yours, &c.,

4th January. FRASER HORE.

THE BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 1st instant, in reference to the "Bombay Trades' Protection Society," is likely to mislead many persons, I am desired to send you a line in order to remove any wrong impression which might be felt regarding the older institution bearing a somewhat similar designation. I refer to the "Bombay Trades' Association," established in 1868, of which I have the honour of being Chairman, and make this explanation as some inquiries have been already made concerning supposed changes in the office of secretary and otherwise.

Without affecting any disparagement of the new Society, but merely to show that there is some distinction between the two institutions, I may mention that it is generally understood that the new one is composed entirely of natives, whose secretary is Mr. Ruttonjee Merwanjee Kharegot, and is on quite a different footing from the "Bombay Trades' Association" (consisting of European members only) which has objects similar to kindred Associations in other parts of India and in England for protection of the interests of traders and recovery of claims.

A. F. SOUNDY, Chairman,
Bombay Trades' Association.

Bombay, 3rd January.

THE CRIBBAGE DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent P. S. G., in to-day's paper, A. is correct in claiming 8 for his last played card—(a 4). Let the first played 4 be turned down, and it will be seen that there is nothing to interfere with the sequence of 8 cards being repeated.

A VERY OLD CRIBBAGE PLAYER.

Bombay, 4th January.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—P. S. G. puts his case very clearly. The answer seems to me to be quite as clear. A, on playing his 4, making 31, was entitled to score 8.

Take the first 4 away and there is as complete a sequence as any of those that had been counted with it.

In turning over a card like the first 4 to exclude it from helping in a sequence, you of course exclude all cards played before it by both players, but all subsequent cards are good for such sequences as can be made with them. R. C. K.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This excellent Band, after a long and provoking interval, put in its appearance on the Esplanade Bandstand on the 17th of December last, and its performance was certainly a source of much delight to a large gathering of the public assembled there. Since that solitary performance many days have elapsed, but the Band has not since appeared, and the hope cherished by myself and many others, that it would play pretty regularly for the public on the Esplanade during this cold season, is, I fear, likely to meet with a sad disappointment.

I understand that the Governor's Band is maintained at the expense of the public, and I think it is an understood right of the public to expect something in return, say, in the shape of enjoyment of music of an evening on the Esplanade once a week, if not oftener. The 19th Native Infantry Band has played on the Esplanade Bandstand all the year round with commendable regularity, though these regimental bands are, as a rule, paid out of the officers' pockets. I think the Governor's Band would do well to imitate the regularity of their military friends, and it is all the more to be desired that this Band should do so, as it will have to follow Sir Phillip like his shadow either to Mahableshwur or elsewhere, as soon as the cold season is at a close.

3rd January. F.

GROWLS FROM MAHABLESHWUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you down in the plains might like to hear how we are getting along up here, I purpose to give you a summary of our many grievances and pleasures.

To commence: some persons will say our church has been vastly improved with regard to accommodation, &c., but I can safely affirm, it is not to be compared, as a place of worship, with it as it stood 15 years ago. Whenever morning service is held, a collection is made, and although the sum total at the year's end must be considerable, still next Sunday evening the offertories are to be devoted towards *paying off* church expenses. The questions I would ask, are, where does the money go? where is the church committee? and why are the accounts of expenses not laid before the residents? Perhaps the magistrate or clergyman could answer these queries.

Another complaint is the bad state of the roads here, especially those to Elphinstone and Kate's Points: the excuse is funds are wanting. Not many years ago those roads were kept in repair, and it was a pleasure to drive out thither for picnics, but now, although the taxes are the same as ever, yet we must be content with having the springs of our carriages broken and our horses come to grief on their knees.

With reference to money orders, not one could be cashed during the Christmas holidays, and persons leaving the hills were put to great inconvenience by not being able to pay their expenses. Could this not be remedied?

Numerous very good houses are vacant, and since they do not suit the hypercritical eye of our burra sahib, he, forsooth, prevents their letting. In the interests of landlords I speak against this monstrosity.

To enlarge any further on our many and just grievances would simply tire your readers, and I shall go on to something more pleasing.

The climate is more bracing and pleasant, and the scenery grander and more picturesque than I ever have known it to be, and it would well repay any of your ducks to pay us a visit. There are about sixty persons on the hills, and what with picnics, parties, and croquet tournaments, you would manage to keep yourselves alive.—Yours, &c. P. MYATT.

Mahableshwur Cottage, 4th January.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 2ND JANUARY.

THE Political Assistant in charge of the Northern District some months ago invited by advertisement the running of carriages on the road between Wudwan and Rajcote for passenger and light good traffic, but as yet there seems to have been no response. The idea of setting such a concern in motion is an excellent one, and calculated to prove of immense public benefit. There appears however to be a drawback, and that is, the wretched condition of the—what may be called—grand trunk road of Kattywar, in many places, which must be very trying to the springs of conveyances, and also the bones of passengers. I believe there is a person who holds the position of Superintendent of Roads and other works in the province, and who draws a salary of about Rs. 1,000 a month. I would direct his particular attention to the condition of this road, with a view to its being placed in better order.

The new infantry lines, which were constructed entirely by the sepoys of the corps, have been completed, and the 18th Regiment abandoned its old lines on the 31st. Much credit is due to the commandant of the station, Colonel Combe, for his exertions in having caused such expeditious execution of these works.

The head-quarters of the 7th Regiment N. I., which is to be located here, is expected to arrive at Porebunder on the 6th, and will be in on the 17th. There is no accommodation for the men, but probably they will live in tents, until temporary huts be put up.

The Commissariat Agent, Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, is likely to be sent to Amedabad on promotion.

CRICKET AND SPORTS AT BHOSAWUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Bhosawul on the 31st ult. between the Lanowlee and Bhosawul Railway employés' cricketers, which resulted in the victory of the Lanowlee men. They seemed to have it all their own way from the first, and it was very evident they were in good trim and had practised together, for their fielding was first class. On the other hand, the Bhosawul men had not been practising, for though they had some very pretty batsmen, yet their timber yards soon fell. After the cricketing a ball was given in honour of the Lanowlee cricketers. Numbers of visitors from all parts of the line were there, and (what is not always seen in the jungle) a great number of ladies attended from stations hundreds of miles away from Bhosawul. "The old year out and the new year in" was danced and drunk with honours, and, judging by the screeching of some dozens of locomotive steam whistles, the iron horses seemed to be as pleased as the dancers inside. The refreshments were provided by Mr. Rustomjee Framjee of the Frere Hotel, Bombay. Mr. Fox Bell, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent at Bhosawul, deserves great praise for his kindness in providing the Bhosawul residents with such a splendid room to hold the New Year's Ball in. Messrs. A. E. Abbott, C. Nicholson, W. Stewart and E. Coole are also deserving of praise for their arrangements. To them the success of the ball was principally due.

As it may interest folks up-country, where the *Gazette* is considerably read, I send you the scores made in the cricket match:—

BHOSAWUL CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Dewey, b Laker	5	b Jarman	17
Mr. Smith, b Laker	0	not out	3
Mr. Coffee, c Jarman, b Laker	2	b Laker	0
Mr. T. W. Coen, b Laker	5	b Laker	0
Mr. R. King, b Laker	0	c Hampton, b Laker	0
Mr. J. H. Oliver, b Laker	0	c J Pinnock, b Jarman	1
Mr. Wright, b Laker	0	b Laker	0
Mr. Burns, c Hampton, b Jarman	3	b Jarman	4
Mr. Crawley, b Jarman	3	b Laker	1
Mr. Perkins, b Jarman	1	b Laker	0
Mr. Murrel, not out	0	b Laker	4
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	18	Total	33

LANOWLEE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Hampton, b Burns	7	b Dewey	8
Mr. Cowasjee, b Burns	4	c Wright, b Dewey	0
Mr. Fredericks, b Burns	3	b Burns	5
Mr. Jarman, b Coen	13	c Wright, b Dewey	6
Mr. Laker, b Coen	18	b Burns	12
Mr. J. Pinnock, b Burns	0	b Dewey	1
Mr. Martin, b Burns	9	c Coffee, b Burns	0
Mr. Cosling, b Coen	1	b Burns	3
Mr. T. L. Pinnock, c Dewey, b Burns	2	b Burns	0
Mr. J. Connell, b Burns	3	c Coen, b Dewey	3
Mr. W. Connell, not out	0	not out	3
Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	66	Total	42

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 tons, and 600 h.p., Captain N. Roskell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. John Bird. Lieut. Hardtmann.
Col. and Mrs. Caulfield. Col. Hire.
Mrs. Hewlett and infant. Mr. H. J. Fry.
Major and Mrs. Woodcock. Capt. Bowers.
Lieut. Lugard. Mr. Stanley.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major General and Mrs. Lewis. Master Elliott.
Dr. and Mrs. Elliott. Col. Stileman.
Miss Elliott.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. F. R. Deverell. Rev. H. P. LeFevre.
Mr. C. J. Wallis.

FOR SUEZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Blanc.

BOMBAY.

LICENCES TO OWNERS OF HACK BUGGIES.—On Saturday 111 licences were granted to the owners of hack buggies.

THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—This institution will be removed from its present locality to the new building in February next.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 16-8-0 from "Cards," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE Indo-British Institution is shortly, we believe, to lose its Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Tudor Trevor. Mr. Trevor's services to the institution are well known.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday a man named Rowjee Shava had his fingers jammed accidentally in the machinery of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., the well-known Calcutta jewellers, have removed their Bombay premises from Elphinstone Circle to the busier thoroughfare of Medow Street.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 28th December, was 47 feet 4 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet 3 tenths.

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—A Marwary named Moonlal Bisunlal reported to the executive police on Saturday the loss of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from his pocket between Pydhonee and Bholeshwur.

THE STAR COMPANY.—To-nihgt Mr. James Collins and the other members of the Star Company will give a concert at the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard. This will be a good opportunity for Mazagonites spending an agreeable night.

POREBUNDER.—Major J. W. Watson, First Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar, has gone to Porebunder, where it is believed he will stay about a fortnight, to introduce several changes in the judicial and other departments of the place.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last year the Judges of the Small Causes Court disposed of 20,136 cases. Of these, 746 were decided by Mr. O'Leary, 6,506 by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, 6,502 by Mr. Spencer, and 6,382 by Mr. Mudon Shreecrustnajee.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning last in a shed at the Musjid Bunder, stored with bags of rice, and belonging to a man named Ramjee Parpia. The shed was completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 400.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.—The *Arunodaya*, referring to the Zanzibar Mission, admits the propriety of putting down the slave-trade carried on on the eastern coast of Africa, but questions the justifiability of the English Government spending any revenues of India on that object.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS' NEW YEAR FETE.—The annual fete to the children of the Byculla Schools will take place to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock. His Excellency the Governor has notified his intention to be present, and the proceedings will be enlivened by His Excellency's band.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Friday Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Jugonath Chundoodeen to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of property valued at Rs. 157, belonging to a Mahomedan named Mahomed Oosman.

GAMBLING.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Hoosein Ismael and two others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place. They pleaded guilty and were fined five rupees each. The money found on the ground was ordered to be forfeited to the poor-box.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, one Luxmon Babajee, who had been some half a dozen times in jail before, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a lane, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, on Saturday, a Hindoo named Ramjee Rama, a suspicious character, was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child near the Dongree Bazaar. The prisoner was arrested by a policeman while running away with the anklet. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A SUIT FOR THE PAYMENT OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—At the Small Causes Courts on Saturday, before Judge Spencer, a case was called on for hearing in which Mr. Smith Potts, Agent of the Telegraph Despatch Company, sued Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, to recover Rs. 195, being the amount due for telegrams sent to Calcutta through the Company. Defendant admitted the debt, and a verdict was entered for the amount claimed and costs.

ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL BILL COLLECTOR.—A Borah named Tyeb Ally Abdool Ally was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with assaulting one Pallonjee Jamasjee, a receiver in the Municipality, while in the execution of his duty. It appears that the complainant went to defendant and asked him to pay for certain rates due. Defendant resisted and assaulted him and a police officer. Defendant was warned to be careful in future and was fined Rs. 15.

THE SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the buggywallas cheat the authorities by showing good horses and well painted vehicles at the annual inspection, and when the licence is obtained, they use ricketty vehicles and jaded and used-up horses. The writer is glad that the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy are taking careful measures to put down this roguery, by entering in the licence the colour, height, and other marks of the horses and the vehicles used.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, a cloth merchant, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday and laid an information against one Meghjee Toolseydass, charging him with criminal breach of trust. Complainant said that he employed Meghjee Toolseydass as a Mehta in his shop, and Meghjee collected outstandings and made entries in the collection book. He had disappeared from the 22nd December, and it was found that he had misappropriated Rs. 160-15-0 collected by him from customers, to whom he had given acknowledgments. The magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of Meghjee.

A HINDOO CONVERT CLAIMING HIS DAUGHTER.—A Hindoo woman, writing from Porebunder, complains to the *Bombay Summachar* that her husband, by name Gopaldas Sudaramdas, has embraced Christianity at Kurrachee. A few days ago he returned to Porebunder and filed a suit against her in the judicial Court to take into his charge a daughter of his, aged about three years, and named Gaver. The Court decided that the girl should remain with her mother till she attains her twelfth year. Against this decision Gopaldas complained to Major Watson, First Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar, who ordered the woman to give the girl in charge of her father. This latter order she considers illegal, and hence the present complaint.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION.—A general meeting of shareholders of the Central India Financial Corporation was held on Saturday last at the registered office of the company, 6, Rampart Row, Mr. J. Brooks in the chair. The report of the liquidator, Mr. Madhowrao Bhasker, was read, and the accounts were laid before the shareholders. The following resolutions were then passed:—That the report and accounts of the liquidation be adopted and approved. That a call of Rs. 20 per share be made, and that the liquidation be closed as speedily as possible. That a sum of Rs. 500 be granted to Mr. Madhowrao Bhasker, the liquidator, for his services. That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby accorded to the liquidator for the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the liquidation. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A LAND ASSESSMENT CASE IN SURAT.—We take the following from the *Jam-i-Jamshed*:—"A short time ago the local Government ordered a grant of 1,000 acres of land to the Mody of Surat at the present rate of assessment. In accordance with this resolution of Government, the Mody sent some of his men to the district of Broach to select a good portion of the land there. These men went to a place called Kansia, on the other side of the Nerbudda river. Here they found 1,000 acres of land vacant. For some years past this piece of land was being sold to a farmer by auction, who rented the same by plots to some Brahmins. On being informed that the Mody of Surat had selected this piece of land, they thought that they would be deprived of it, and consequently petitioned Government, pointing out that they and their families lived by farming this land, and that they had no other source of maintenance. In this petition they suggested to Government that if they were to sell this piece of land by auction at thirty years' lease they would pay about a lac of rupees. The Government on the receipt of the above petition issued an order to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, the Survey Superintendent, and the Survey Settlement Commissioner to survey the land carefully. After having surveyed and inspected the land, the abovenamed officers resolved to increase the rent to Rs. 16 per acre, and they have made a report to Government to this effect."

A PANTOMIME AT POONA.—The Pompadours have achieved a great success in the production of their Pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," which they have played to overflowing houses on four occasions.—*Poona Observer*.

A HINDOO TURNED MAHOMEDAN.—One Bhaghia, a Mahratta, voluntarily denounced Hinduism yesterday and embraced the Mahomedan faith. The offices of the Cantonment Magistrate were thronged yesterday by Mahomedans of all denominations, when the convert appeared before Colonel Evezard, and openly declared himself to be a Mahomedan. A general feeling of pride and exultation presented themselves amongst the Mussulmans, but it was only for a time.—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.—A dacoity took place on the 31st ultimo at the village of Foalgaum Aptey, talooka Haveillee, of the Poona collectorate, when the shop of a Marwarree named Hutteechund was robbed of ornaments, &c., of the value of about six hundred rupees. The dacoits were about twenty-five in number, but the ramoosees who were on the night watch with guns loaded with shot fired upon them and wounded a few of them, but they have not as yet been apprehended by the police. We have no doubt however that they will very soon be brought to justice.—*Ibid.*

PROGRESSIVE CHRISTIANITY.—Last Lord's day evening, about 50 persons were received into the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bombay, at the Falkland Road Hall, by Rev. Wm. Taylor. These had all accomplished their probation of six months and been recommended by their respective class-leaders, with the exception of one or two, who were received on certificate from other churches. Among the number received on profession of their faith were Mr. Nowrojee Cursetjee Bunshaw, a Parsee, and three Hindoos, viz., Mr. Krishna Choi, Mr. Trimbuk Canaren and Mr. Appa Canaren. On the following evening, Monday, the quarterly love-feast was held in the same place, after the celebration of the Lord's Supper. There were upwards of 150 communicants, and many others present. On Tuesday evening, New Year's Eve, there was a watch-night meeting from 8½ o'clock till midnight. About 200 were present, and the services were of a hallowed and most interesting character. On these three occasions there were nine seekers, almost all of whom professed to find the Lord. The new year found the assembly on their knees engaged in a united act of consecration to God. A place of worship in the Fort, for the convenience of members living in the Fort and its neighbourhood and in Small Colaba, will be opened to-morrow, and henceforth it is proposed to have services every Lord's day at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. in the hall of a new building just erected at Bennett's old corner, Forbes Street.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DR. DOUGLAS'S LETTER ON MISSIONS.—The Bishop of Bombay has published a manifesto on Missions in the form of a letter which reached the Archbishop of Canterbury on the day of intercession. Full of noble passages and impassioned appeals, written by a saint and scholar, our admiration of the letter would have been unmixed if the "priest" did not appear so painfully. We are charmed by the Bishop's denunciation of the narrowness of the three parties in the Church of England and by his eulogy of a spirit of union, till we discover that he would make the narrowness straiter than ever by jealously guarding our fellow Christians in that Church of "Dissent" as well as from Rome, from all of every Church, in truth, who will not enter its pale. We glow as we read Dr. Douglas's description of the true missionary as "the Messenger of the Great King who reigns from the Cross glorified in heaven," till we find that entrance into this Kingdom is only by baptismal regeneration, the real presence and truth as conveyed through the grace of orders. If the Bishop's condemnation of existing missionary methods is based only on the absence of these fictions, and if his suggestions are confined to eulogising the advantages of a celibate missionary brotherhood, we fear his otherwise noble appeals and rousing eloquence will prove as barren of result as hitherto.—*Friend of India.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER APIS left Trieste for Bombay on the 1st instant.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER BOCKARY, 55 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 3rd instant from Cochin in ballast.

THE SCHOONER PHILLIPPINE, 93 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRIAN GUN-BOAT FAZANA, Captain D. Funk, arrived yesterday from Singapore.

THE BRIG LETICIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 4th instant from Zanzibar, October 28th, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE BRIG VESTA, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Mozambique (October 9th) with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE S.S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, sailed on the 4th instant, for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers for different ports.

THE SHIP KILKERAN, 1,193 tons, Captain R. Wood, arrived on the 4th instant from Greenock with a cargo of 1,693 tons coals. She spoke the ship Lattee Warner, from Liverpool to Calcutta.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which sailed yesterday for Cutch with a general cargo and eighty deck passengers, was compelled to put back on account of stress of weather.

THE SHIP ARUNDEL, 1,245 tons, Captain Salman, arrived on the 3rd instant from Calcutta with the following cargo:—12,166 bags rice, 1,577 packages gunnies, 1,690 bales jute, 8 pots Ganges water, and 250 bags rice.

THE following passengers have arrived at Calcutta per s.s. Hindostan:—Rev. and Mrs. W. Ward, Mr. S. H. Moore, Mr. Marcus S. Ward, Mrs. Belilios, Miss Belilios, Miss Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. Hyem and two sons, Mr. A. S. Sudak, Mr. A. N. Judah, Mr. S. H. David, Mr. D. B. Mehta, Mr. R. S. Woonwalla, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. G. Manuk, Mr. S. David, Mr. Cohen, and Master Burjorjee.

AT the suggestion of Mr. Gribble, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Purgunnahs, the circular orders of the Bengal Government, under which the procedure relative to accidents on the Hooghly is laid down, has been amended by a slight verbal alteration. The words of the circular have hitherto been, "It shall be incumbent on every pilot and commander having a pilot's licence to report," &c., and the amendment consists in the addition of the words "and every commander of a river steamer" after the word "licence."

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		January.	Low Water.	
Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.		Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.
4 43 m	4 10	Monday......... 6	11 20 m	4 8
5 37 a	2 9		11 29 a	2 4
5 38 m	4 0	Tuesday......... 7	0 22 a	4 10
6 59 a	3 1		......	......
6 36 m	3 2	Wednesday ... 8	0 48 m	1 9
8 15 a	3 9		1 23 a	5 1
7 43 m	2 9	Thursday 9	2 5 m	1 6
9 19 a	4 4		2 22 a	5 6
8 43 m	2 7	Friday 10	3 11 m	1 6
10 10 a	5 0		3 14 a	5 10
9 33 m	2 8	Saturday....... 11	4 6 m	1 9
10 52 a	5 5		3 57 a	6 2
10 18 m	2 9	Sunday 1	4 1 m	1 11
11 29 a	5 8		4 37 a	6 4

Moon—First Quarter, 6th, 2 h. 17 m., A.M.

THE TUNE BUT NOT THE WORDS.—Remarking on the experiences of a Hampshire clergyman, a contemporary says that, the padre reports some of the blunders he has heard in the marriage service by the lower orders. It was quite the fashion in his own parish for the man, when presenting the ring, to say—

"With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I, thee, and thou."

One day a bride startled him by promising, in what she supposed was the language of the Prayer Book, to take her husband,

"To 'ave and to 'old, from this day fortni't, for better horse, for richerer power, in siggerness health to love cherries, and to bay."

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company was held on Saturday last at the registered office of the company, 5 Marine Street, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions which were passed at a meeting held on the 17th December last. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair.

The following special resolutions were confirmed by the meeting:—1—That the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company be wound up voluntarily. 2—That a liquidator or liquidators be empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under Act 10 of 1866 and to be called the Nicol Press Company, Limited, with a capital of rupees seven lacs, consisting of 350 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will and effects (but exclusive of the cash in hand, outstanding debts and liabilities) of the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid, the sum of rupees one lac in cash and 200 shares fully paid up in the said Nicol Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company in such manner that the holder of each and every share in the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company shall receive one share in the said Nicol Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him in the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company. 3—That all the powers given by sec. 174 of Act X. of 1866 be conferred upon the said liquidator or liquidators.—A liquidator was appointed and his remuneration fixed, and the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, reports up to 31st ultimo, as follows:—

"*Broach and Tunkaria.*—Weather cold in the mornings and very favourable for the cotton plants, which are now podding freely, and the plants around Chamargaum, Paliej, Tunkaria and Samne are looking very healthy. Grain crops also doing well.

"*Surat and Uncleser.*—Weather colder and dews falling at night. Pods are forming and free from worms, and a good outturn of cotton is expected. New cotton quoted at from Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per Bengal maund.

"*Kaira.*—Cold weather has again set in. Cotton plants looking well, and a good picking is expected. Grain crops also healthy. Cotton Rs. 18 per Bengal maund. Wheat 16, bajree 20, toor dhall 12 seers per rupee.

"*Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum.*—Weather very cold and favourable. Cotton plants in good condition and looking green and fresh, and podding freely. The wheat and grain crops are in want of moisture, as there are only slight dews falling. New cotton at Ahmedabad quoted at Rs. 16 per Bengal maund for Marwar cotton. Veerumgaum cotton at Rs. 20 per Bengal maund.

"*Dhollera.*—Fine cold mornings. Weather very seasonable for the cotton plants, which are now podding. Picking will be general throughout the district about the middle of February. The cotton plants around Dundooka are the most forward. Old cotton Rs. 20 per Bengal maund new quoted Rs. 21. Bajree 19 seers, wheat 16 per rupee."

The annexed remarks up to the same date are submitted by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach:—

"A sprinkling of cotton on early fields will soon be ready for picking. The weather is considered satisfactory.

"There seems to be a very ample extent of late jowar about Wairwarso. It is at present very pretty, the ears are about half developed and have already a plump, substantial appearance.

"The wheat, which is in about the same stage of growth, is nearly as promising. The fine prospect of these two growing crops has much to do, no doubt, with the current rather low market-rate for cereals.

"The cotton fields are coming forward fast—already there are ripe pods in most of them, in some even a few maunds might be got.

"Picking will shortly commence in the early fields round Broach, and the outlying ones will soon follow.

"The weather is satisfactory:—

Maximum temperature	89° 0
Minimum do.	50° 0
Mean of dew point	54° 2."

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Inspector for the Southern Maratha Country, reports up to 28th ultimo, as follows:—

"We have had strong easterly winds during the whole week with bright sunny days. Thermometer ranging from 62° to 78°. These winds would have been very trying to the growing cotton crop had it not been for the excellent fall of rain we had earlier in the month, which has strengthened the plants considerably "Dharwar American" is in good flower, and some of the earlier sowings in boll. The native variety, or "Coompta," is not so far advanced; both are healthy and promise very well.

"Business up-country is still very dull. The prospects of a large new crop, and the late telegrams reporting a rise in prices in the English market, have had a little effect in stirring up business, but still there is very little doing to what is usual at this season. As a rule hardly any old cotton is left up-country by the end of December, whereas this year but little has left for the coast. For instance, at Coompta the comparisons between this season and the last are up to the 4th instant as follows:—

Arrivals from up-country	1871-72.	1872-73.	Decrease for 1872-73.
Docras	65,905	6,671	59,234
Exports to Bombay, &c.	49,933	8,331	41,602

At Carwar, too, trade keeps very dull, and will continue so so long as prices rule relatively so much higher than at Bombay and in Liverpool. At Vingorla trade is slightly brisker, but nothing nearly so large as usual. For the fortnight ending 24th instant, the arrivals from up-country are about 4,600 docras and the exports to Bombay are 1,713.

"During the week I have had the pleasure of seeing a steam ginning factory in full work at Gudduck, which place may be considered the most important cotton centre in the interior of the Southern Maratha Country.

"The trade in Bombay will now have an opportunity of seeing what a most superior article "Machine Ginned Coompta" (which I conclude will be its trade name) is. Messrs. Robertson Brothers and Co., the owners of the factory, are to be congratulated on their enterprize in being the pioneers of this great advance in the trade of this important part of the cotton-producing districts of Western India. The machines used are roller gins of "Jones's" patent, and the factory is exciting great attention amongst the native merchants far and near. This is no experiment but a *bona fide* business affair, and "The Trade" in Bombay can now purchase "Machine Ginned Coompta" from these districts. I trust the cotton will meet with favour, as if it does, an immense quantity of native cotton that, owing to the lateness of the picking season in these districts, has to be stored in wretched godowns for the rains, will be ginned and sent to market (as "new" instead of "old" cotton) before the commencement of the monsoon. Should the merchants and spinners declare in its favour (it must of course be dearer, bale for bale, than the present "foot rolled" "Coompta" that contains so much seed and dirt, there is no doubt but that the supply will soon keep pace with the demand. I am sending you by banghy two parcels. They contain respectively samples of "machine ginned Coompta" from Messrs. Robertson Brothers & Co.'s steam giving factory, and ordinary "Coompta" for sale in the Gudduck market. I would respectfully suggest that they be placed in your office at Bombay, and the public be informed that they can examine and compare the two samples side by side."

The following remarks, up to the 28th idem, are made by Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar:

"No rain during the week. Clear, with cool easterly winds blowing.

"The cotton crop continues to improve; the early set bolls on the American variety are now well advanced; the plants continue to flower freely.

"The indigenous variety is looking well everywhere and promises a good yield.

"There are no signs of blight on either varieties of cotton this season, which is generally apparent about this time.

"Grain crops keep healthy. Grain is said to be cheaper in different markets throughout the districts, owing to the favourable appearance of the crops."

SIND.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, District Inspector in Sind, submits the following report up to 26th ultimo:—

"No rain during the week, and the weather mild for the season of the year. New cotton (Sind) coming in from the districts, though slowly, as demand is limited at present. Price at Ghotano reported to vary from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per maund; at Gidu-bunder from Rs. 16 to Rs. 17. Picking still going on, and crops looking healthy with fair show of cotton in several of the villages in the Hyderabad district, but bug is in many places very prevalent. The expected outturn in the Tanda Alahyar and Tanda Adam talookas of the Halla Deputy Collectorate is put down at 12,400 maunds (of 80 lbs). From the Punjab reports of the Ferozpore cotton crop are unfavourable, but from Lahore and Gujranwalla still favourable. From the Guzerat district, 2,500 maunds had already been exported and 6,400 maunds were available for purchase. Cotton pressing at Kurrachee was still slack.

"The cotton crop in the frontier district, Upper Sind, is estimated at 10 annas in the rupee."

To the above, Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments in Sind, adds the following:—

"There is little new to report since last week. Picking is still being carried on and ginning is becoming more general. The price has also advanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4 per 84 lbs. for ordinary seed cotton."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

MR. GLADSTONE has (the *Athenæum* says) consented to receive a deputation, composed of the highest Arctic authorities and of eminent men of science, who will represent the desirability, from many points of view, of once more allowing the English people to resume their rightful place in the van of Arctic discovery.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season Report, for the fortnight ending the 1st inst., is published by the Cotton Commissioner:—

Ahmedabad, 31st December—Weather cold. Crops good. Wheat 13 3; bajree 19·3.

Kaira, 31st December—Cotton good. Rubbee crops thriving. Rice 10·6; bajree 17·9 kilogrammes.

Broach, 31st December—Cotton slightly damaged by cloudy weather. Other crops good. Bajree 19 kilogrammes.

Surat, 31st December—Cotton and late crops good. Wheat 9 seers.

Tanna, 30th December—No rain. Weather fair and cold. Rice, first sort 7 and 8½; dall 7 and 8; wheat 8½ and 9½; bajree 13½ and 13¾.

Khandeish, 31st December—Crops good. Bajree 17 seers.

Nassick, 31st December—No rain. Rice 8; wheat 12 seers. Late crops fair.

Ahmednuggur, 31st December—No rain. Bajree 21·3 seers. Late crops in good condition.

Belgaum, 31st December—Weather fine. Crops as reported before. Jowaree 19 seers.

Poona, 31st December—No rain. No change in the report last made. Bajree 16·26.

Sholapore, 30th December—No rain. Cotton and late crops in good condition. Jowaree 24 seers 40 tolahs.

Sattara, 31st December—No rain. Bajree 20 seers. Cotton and rubbee crops continue good. Kurroef reaped.

Kulladghee, 30th December—Early crops reaped. Late thriving. Jowaree 27·8 seers.

Rutnagherry, 27th December—No rain. Dry season crops promising, but kudwey, paota and toor likely to suffer owing to cloudy weather. Rice 6·7 seers.

Canara, 30th December—Crops favourable. Crops reaped in Kamptee. Rice 10·6 seers.

Dharwar, 31st December—Early crop harvest good. Cotton and late crops promising, though slightly blighted. Jowaree 18·5 seers.

Kurrachee, 28th December—No rain. Crops good. Prices same. Fever prevalent in district; and sickness amongst horses in Shah Bunder Division. Locusts not left yet.

Hyderabad (Sind), 30th December—Hail storm north division on 16th. Slight earthquake in three north talookas on 15th. Weather seasonable and healthy except at Hyderabad. Rubbee reports good. Indus very low. Prices same.

Shikarpore, 31st December—Weather mild. Price of wheat unchanged.

Upper Frontier, 31st December—Cold increasing. Fever still prevalent. No rain. Sowings of rubbee crops continue. Harvesting of kurreef nearly completed. Average rate of grain 13·9 seers per rupee.

Rajcote, 31st December—Cold weather. Crops and cotton good. Bajree 14 7 kilogrammes.

Wudwan, 31st December—Weather cold. Cotton and cold season crops good. Bajree 16½. Wheat 13.

Baroda, 31st December—Cotton and cold weather crops generally good. Bajree 15½ seers.

From District Inspectors and Superintendents of Experiments.

Broach, 21st December.—Weather colder and more favourable for cotton plants, which are very healthy.

Broach, 31st December.—A little cotton ripening on early fields. General picking in three weeks.

Pachora, 31st December.—No rain. Crop prospects good.

Pujgaum, 31st December.—Weather favourable. Picking operations well advanced.

Gudduck, 31st December.—Cotton crop promises to be very large. Good ripening weather.

Dharwar, 31st December.—Easterly winds. Cotton crop flourishing.

Hyderabad, 31st December.—Picking progressing; condition of crops fair.

Sattara, 31st December.—Weather mild for the season. Picking and ginning going on. Rice better.

PROPOSALS FOR RETRENCHMENT IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(*Englishman.*)

WE understand that a comprehensive scheme of reduction in Indian military expenditure is now under the consideration of the Government of India. A glance at the estimates reveals an ample field for the pioneers of retrenchment, provided only that the axe is wielded by a determined and discriminating hand. The estimated expenditure for Military Service alone for the Presidency of Bengal is upwards of six and a half millions sterling annually, and proportionately vast sums are yearly disbursed in Madras and Bombay. How far this enormous expenditure can safely be curtailed, on what heads, and by what means, we propose now to consider. The first point that arrests attention is the absence of unity and centralization in the administration for the supply of the army of this Empire. In each Presidency we have the same departments repeated over again, the same list of highly paid officials, and a similar array of costly establishments. Take the Ordnance Department for instance. In each Presidency this Department is presided over by an officer designated Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, who in each case is assisted by a Deputy. Now, surely three distinct heads are not only superfluous, but, assuming that a corresponding number of distinct minds exists, absolutely embarrassing, for under such a system it is clearly hopeless to look for consistency in direction, and uniformity in the regulation of changes in the arms and equipment of the Army of India. The abolition of the appointments of Inspector-General of Ordnance in the minor Presidencies, and the re-organization of the department under one Inspector-General for India, would seem an obvious and beneficial reform, and one, moreover, that would result in a considerable saving to the State. Passing to the *materiel* expenditure of the same department, scope for economy is apparent in the unnecessary number of factories which are maintained for the manufacture of munitions of war. Despite the improved means of communication, each Presidency still keeps up its own gun-carriage factory, when a single one would suffice, were that one safely and centrically situated, say at Allahabad, where extensive agency buildings already exist, skilled labour is plentiful, and the facilities for the transport of the gun-carriages both by rail and river unrivalled. In like manner, the gun-powder factory at either of the minor Presidencies might, with advantage, be dispensed with, and the requirements of the service met by the two remaining factories in India. The one at Kirkee, in Bombay, has not been at work for several years, but, on the other hand, has recently been furnished with the latest improved machinery. The Isshapore Powder Factory in Bengal has been lately enlarged, and as new mills have been added to it, its supplying capacity, together with that of either of the other two similar establishments in the country, should be ample for all demands. Similarly the Madras Cartridge Factory might very well be abolished, and all small-arms ammunition supplied by the two existing factories at Dum-Dum in Bengal, and Kirkee in Bombay. The saving by this centralization of manufacture would be very considerable, and would be largely increased by a corresponding reduction, after the example recently set in Bengal, in the number of arsenals and magazines in Madras and Bombay. The magnitude of the reserves of war-materials still maintained in ordnance-arsenals, magazines, and depots, is another matter demanding attention. In former years, the unsettled state of the country, the few and tardy means of communication which then existed, necessitated the maintenance, in the various entrepôts, of large reserves, and accordingly the established proportion of reserve stores in each arsenal, magazine, and depot, was fixed at an amount equal to two and a half years' consumption, but with the altered conditions of the present day, with steam and railway communication, and the opening of the Suez Canal, it is the merest folly to accumulate vast heaps of stores, much of which being of a perishable nature, such as powder in cartridges, canvas, cloth, and leather accoutrements, must necessarily rot or deteriorate from being kept in stock for years. The annual loss from this cause is something enormous, six or seven lakhs of rupees worth of ordnance-stores in Bengal alone being yearly condemned and sold at about one-tenth of the original cost. A reduction of the reserves to within reasonable limits, say eighteen months' consumption, would effectually check this needless waste of public money. So far we have endeavoured to show the feasibility of a permanent saving of what we believe, at a rough calculation, would not be found to fall far short of a hundred thousand pounds per annum in one department of the State, that of the Ordnance.

As this question of economy in expenditure is naturally of some interest to a tax-paying population, we propose to recur to the subject in future issues. It is, of course, not to be expected that changes of this radical nature, cutting as they do at the root of vested interests and official patronage, will be carried without protracted and bitter opposition; but much may be hoped from the fact that the Viceroy and the Military Member of Council are the avowed leaders in the impending assault on these antiquated Castles of Indolence.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some years since a report of the Children's Aid Society gave an account of a sad event in Brooklyn. A woman had been murdered by her drunken husband, and a kind lady of that city discovered three wretched little children weeping over the corpse—two boys and a girl. They were utterly friendless after the arrest and imprisonment of the father. The two boys were brought to the Newsboys' Lodging-house in New York, and the girl temporarily sheltered. At length the Society sent the two lads to homes in the West and the girl was adopted by a gentleman of property, near the city. The latter never knew that her adopted father was not her own. The boys have now grown up and acquired property, one being a druggist and the other a farmer. They have been extremely anxious to communicate with their sister, and have been in correspondence with her guardian for some time. During the past week they revisited the city for the first time, very well-educated young men, in good circumstances. They visited the Girls' Lodging-house, the Newsboys', and other institutions of the Society. The adopted father of their sister consented that they should see her in his office, provided they did not disclose their relationship, as she is only 15, and he wishes her to suppose herself his daughter, so that her affection might not be weakened for a few years longer. She is to inherit his property. They felt the propriety of this, and have had their interview with her without discovering their relationship, and then returned well-satisfied to the West.—*New York Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Rev. S. B. Taylor, M.A., has been appointed temporarily Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

BABOO PROSANO KUMAR SARBADHIKARI, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshai Circle, is gazetted to officiate in the fourth class of the Bengal Education Service, Mr. W. McLaren Smith in the third class, and Mr. E. Lethbridge to continue to officiate in the third class.

CACHAR.—Our last news from the Cachar side is that messengers from both Khalkour and Boota had been in with the most friendly words. Trade was going on vigorously. All was quiet on the other side, but no details of Captain Lewin's work can yet be received. It is settled that Gowhatty; is to continue to be the head-quarters of one of the Assam regiments, and not Tezpore.—*Friend of India.*

WE regret to announce the death of Major Samuel Galbraith of the Madras Staff Corps, and lately acting as Deputy-Inspector General of Police in the Northern Division. Major Galbraith left Madras a few weeks ago for Europe on medical certificate, and died at Suez. He entered the army in 1848 and formerly served in the 16th Madras Native Infantry, he quitted the army for the police in 1862.—*Madras Mail.*

SCANDALS IN MADRAS.—Three divorce suits will be heard during the course of this month, namely, Green *versus* Green, Macfarlaine *versus* Macfarlaine and another, and Campbell *versus* Campbell and another. We understand a petition has been filed in the High Court by a certain Captain belonging to the Invalid establishment, praying for a divorce from his wife on the score of adultery. A well known Inspecting Post Master is the co-respondent.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CHANGED TIMES IN JAIL.—The military jail at Secunderabad has, it seems, lately undergone a complete revision, discipline being tightened and rules stringently enforced; but this fact was unknown to a certain old military *habitue* of the place. Having been released from jail and not being easy in his mind as to home-room during the Christmas week, he contrived, by a breach of the laws, to secure for himself another term of imprisonment. Discovering the alterations, he was heard to exclaim in chagrin—"Things is changed for the wuss in here, Jim—I only wish I'd a know'd."—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF DEWAN RATAN CHAND.—We regret to announce the death of Dewan Ratan Chand, Dhariwala who expired at his house yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, at the age of 64 years. He was a great favourite of Runjeet Singh and did good service both under the Sikh and the British Governments. He was liberal and embellished the city of Lahore by the construction of a serai and a tank near the Shah Alami Gate. His nick-name of "the Bearded" was given him by Runjeet Singh, to distinguish him from Ratan Chand (Dogal), but the late Dewan had a very fine white beard, which was the admiration of Europeans and natives.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 21st December 1872, £57,197-14-5. Corresponding week last year, £55,435-18-5. Increase, £1,761-16-0. From 1st July 1872 to 21st December 1872, £962,900-9-7. From 1st July 1871 to 23rd December 1871. £978,737-19-6. Decrease, £15,837-9-11. Miles open week ending 21st December 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 21st December 1872, £44-13-9. Corresponding week last year, £43-6-2. Increase, £1-7-7.—*Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 21st December 1872, £4,077-18-1. Corresponding week last year, £3,064-4-9. Increase, £1,013-13-4. From 1st July 1872 to 21st December 1872, £57,961-9-11. From 1st July 1871 to 23rd December 1871, £57,822-10-3. Increase, £138-19-8. Miles open week ending 21st December 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 21st December 1872, £18-4-11. Corresponding week last year, £13-14-10. Increase, £4-10-1.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVT. DOCKYARD, CALCUTTA.—We hear that Government has offered the appointment of Superintendent, Government Dockyard, vacant by the death of the late Superintendent, to Mr. Doig, Head Mechanical Engineer of the Mint. Mr. Doig's appointment in the Mint will not be filled up for the present, as Government contemplates curtailing Mint expenses.—*Englishman.*

THE APATHY OF ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.—If Tirhoot had been in any country but India, the new Banking Company advertised would have been started at least twenty years ago. That a body of Europeans doing a legitimate and profitable trade to the extent of nearly a million sterling per annum, the funds for which have to be remitted from Calcutta, should have continued so long to pay discount at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on their drafts, furnishes marvellous testimony to the inveterate apathy of Europeans in India.—*Ibid.*

DEATH BY DROWNING OF A SOLDIER AT DUM-DUM.—On the 29th ultimo, a soldier, named John Long, of D Company, 62nd Foot, was drowned in a tank at Dum-Dum. It appears that the unfortunate man had gone to the tank alone to bathe, and some soldier passing by saw a soldier's clothing lying on the bank. Two of them, suspecting that all was not right, immediately dived, and succeeded in bringing up the body. The Staff Surgeon was forthwith sent for, and he pronounced life to be extinct. The deceased was a very good swimmer, and the medical opinion was that he must have got the cramps.—*Ibid.*

THE WOMEN'S WORKSHOP IN CALCUTTA.—On New Year's day Miss Welland, sister of the pastor of the Mission Church, and Mrs. Broadbent, both of whom take a great deal of interest in the poor Christian women of Calcutta, invited the whole of the members of the above workshop to tea. Invitations were also given to the friends and relatives of the females. The workshop, which was established in 1869, now numbers about eighty workers, a large number of whom were present, and sat down to tea in the Old Church rooms, everything being supplied from the Great Eastern Hotel. The kind hostesses were unremitting in their endeavours to make one and all happy and comfortable. After tea there was an exhibition of dissolving views. The entertainment broke up at about 8, and the kind hostesses, in bidding their guests good-bye, sent each of them away with a plentiful supply of the good things that remained for their children and other relatives.—*Ibid.*

A GERMAN SOIREE AT CALCUTTA.—The Germans resident in Calcutta gave a grand soirée on the evening of the 31st at their club rooms to see the old year out and hail the in-coming year. The rooms and the garden were elegantly lighted up and decorated for the occasion. Upwards of 80 gentlemen sat down to an excellent supper, after which the health of the Emperor of Germany was drunk with much enthusiasm and many hochs. Queen Victoria, Lord Northbrook, and the land we live in were not forgotten. The evening was enlivened with many songs and music until the midnight hour, when the new year was hailed with Germanic enthusiasm. A pleasant and agreeable *réunion* was then brought to a close, although many of the younger men saw some more of the "small hours" before they parted. Are the Germans in Calcutta going to compete with the Scotch in national enthusiastic meetings, as well as in the more serious business of life?—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA ON NEW YEAR'S DAY EVE.—Of all the noisy, boisterous, unruly nights I ever experienced, last night was, I think, the worst. Everybody seemed to have gone mad, and to be passing their half-lucid intervals at somebody else's house, making as much noise as they possibly could. There was music, (?) singing, save the mark, dancing, joking, laughing, flirting, and rollicking fun in moderation up to 12 A.M., but no sooner had the clock of the Cathedral chimed its musical prelude to the midnight hour, that there commenced such a confusion of noises as was impossible for me to describe now, as it was for me to sleep through them. Large and small arms fired from ships in the river, all the ships' bells ringing and clanging together, loud hurrahs swelled by distance into prolonged howls, followed by bands of music rendered almost inaudible by louder and nearer noises, mingled their sweet strains with the tumult, the popular refrain "Auld Lang Syne" wafted now and again by the breezes from all points of the compass. Scared natives, roused from their sleep of forgetfulness, added to the uproar by singing discordant Bengali ditties at the top of their voices, until the crows, pariah dogs, and jackals could stand it no longer, but followed suit, and joined in the chorus, the whole forming such a "musical medley" as never before was heard in any part of the world.—*Ibid.*

ROBBERY ON THE E. B. RAILWAY.—We learn that during the last three or four months shippers of hides from Dacca (per E. B. R. steamers) have experienced considerable losses, and that the number despatched has nearly always been found deficient on receipt. The hides are despatched in bundles of tin, and these bundles on arrival at Sealdah are frequently found to be one short, the cording of the bundles apparently not having been interfered with. In consequence of a number of complaints, the Railway Company have been at some trouble to discover where the fraud was committed, and with that object sent a detective up to Dacca by the last week's steamer. The return voyage was made and the hides reached Sealdah in safety, and it was at this station, the head-quarters of the company, that the fraud was discovered, when on Sunday last the chowkeydars discovered the tallymen (servants of the company) taking out of several bundles pieces as above described. The case is now under investigation, and we understand that summonses have been applied for against several parties. Mr. Auty, the inspector of the Railway Police, has been mainly instrumental in effecting this discovery, and in justice to the shippers who for some time have been suffering small but continuous losses, we trust that the matter will be thoroughly sifted.—*Indian Daily News.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE report of the directors of this company states that the net receipts of the railway for the half-year ending the 30th June last exceeded the guaranteed interest on the whole paid-up capital for the same period. To this result it was satisfactory to learn that the newly-opened Wudwan Extension had decidedly contributed. The open mileage was increased by the opening to Wudwan on the 25th of May last (a further distance of 40 miles) to 389½ miles, with 69 stations. The average open mileage for the half-year was 357¾, compared with 315 in the corresponding period of 1871. The total train mileage was 535,355, against 484,789 in 1871, showing an increase of 50,558 miles. The gross receipts amounted to £354,616, compared with £303,874 in 1871, showing an increase of £50,742, of which £10,098 arose from coaching traffic (chiefly third class and parcels), £37,434 from goods traffic, and £3,211 in telegraph and sundry receipts. The total number of passengers carried was 1,548,678, compared with 1,327,481 in 1871, being an increase of 221,195, of which 2,864 were first class, 33,236 second class, and 185,095 third class. The percentage of receipts from third class passengers was 90·27 per cent. The increase in the first and second class was almost entirely due to the suburban traffic since the opening of Churchgate-street Station in Bombay. The number of local travellers had increased from 256 921 in the corresponding half-year of 1871 to 385,129 in June, 1872, exclusive of those interchanged with the Great Indian Peninsula Company.

The tonnage of goods conveyed over the line (exclusive of 28,873 tons carried free on revenue account and for construction) was 156,933, compared with 132,073 in 1871, being an increase of 24,860 tons. The total expenditure charged against revenue, including £9,956 for collection and delivery of goods, and £2,000, the half-yearly reserve for the fire-insurance fund, amounted to £156,547, as compared with £155,516 in 1871, showing an increase of £1,031. The percentage rate of working was 44·14, compared with 51·18 in 1871, or a decrease of 7·04 per cent., notwithstanding the increase in the train miles. Under the head of maintenance had to be included, beyond the actual cost incurred in the half-year for restorations and additions to bridges through flood damages by the monsoon of 1871, £7,975, and by order of Government to meet in advance renewal of sleepers £5,500—together, £13,475. But for items belonging to former periods to the extent of £1,062 brought to account in the past half year, the net result would have been more favourable. The percentage of working would have been 40·05 per cent., instead of 44·14 per cent., while the net profit on the capital expended on the open line would have been at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The reduction of £7,285 in the locomotive and carriage and waggon charges was satisfactory. The train mileage receipt was 13s. 3d.; the working cost 5s. 10¼d., and the net earnings 7s. 4¾d., compared with 6s. 1½d. in the same half of 1871. The net earnings amounted to £198,069, or 55·86 per cent. of the gross receipts, compared with £148,358, or 48·82 per cent., in the corresponding period of 1871. After providing for the guaranteed interest there was a balance over on the half-year's working divisible under the contract in equal moieties between the Government and the shareholders. The company's moiety amounted to £3,015. This would admit of an extra payment at the rate of 1s. 8d. per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company. The total expenditure on capital account for works, stations, and rolling-stock amounted to £7,082,691, and for stores in hand and in transit £506,779.

The directors recorded their satisfaction at the early and successful completion of the Wudwan Extension, 77½ miles in length, on the standard gauge of 5½ft., and with rails weighing 60lb. to the yard, at a cost of about £5,500 per mile. The Patree Branch to the salt works on the Runn of Kutch (about 26 miles in length) which was being constructed under a joint arrangement between Government and the company, had been somewhat delayed for the want of necessary permanent way material from England, but it was expected to be opened for traffic early in 1873. The long-pending question as to the company's harbour-side terminus in Bombay had been settled, and it was hoped that within a few months from that time the line would be completed to Colaba. The directors had to refer with much regret to the damage done to the line in the Bulsar district on the 15th of September last by the heavy floods which occurred at the close of the recent monsoon. The bridge over the Par river of 10 spans was washed away, and of those across the Orunga and Damaunganga rivers, consisting of 14 spans each (the latter on masonry piers), seven and eight spans respectively were carried away, and the traffic was, of course, seriously interrupted. Through the energy and exertions of the company's engineering staff the communication was restored over the latter two rivers on the 4th and 18th of October, and throughout the whole line on the 1st of November.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1872-73.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for Arabs. 1½ mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Bowen's	g. a. h.	Frolic	7 6	Jaffir	1
Abdool Rahman's		Merrylegs	9 2	Hastings	2
Ali Abdoolah's		Tokay	9 1	Brewtey	3

The following also ran:—Trumpeter, Anarchy, Chieftain and Syrian. Their respective prices at the ordinary the evening before were—Tokay Rs. 300, Merrylegs 370, Anarchy 220, Chieftain 180, Trumpeter 170, Frolic 130, and Syrian 20. Chieftain and Anarchy led for the first half mile with Frolic in close attendance, Tokay lying off. On approaching the turn Merrylegs and Tokay ran up to the leading horses, but Frolic maintained his lead to the end, and won easily by a couple of lengths in 2 min. 53¾ sec. Trumpeter again last of all.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for 2nd class horses. 1 mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Dignum's	bl. w. h.	Morialta	9 5	Irving	1
Mr. Johnston's	bl. w. h.	Midnight	9 10	Jaffir	2
Col. Carey's	c. e. h.	Echo	8 9	Donaldson	3

The following also ran:—Harkaway and Kilmore. Echo and Morialta led alternately until within the distance, when the latter came away and won easily by three lengths in 1 min. 50 sec.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all classes of horses. 2 miles.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Lewis's	b. a. m.	The Fawn	7 10	Donaldson	
Mr. Seventank's	b. w. m.	Phillipine	1 10	Finch	
Mr. Joseph's	b. w. g.	Darkie	8 10	Brewtey	

The Fawn and Phillipine ran together nearly the whole distance, Darkie in the rear when within the distance. The Fawn came away and won easily, Darkie being beaten off. Time 3 min. 47½ sec., the last mile being done in 1 min. 55 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 340, presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram. A free handicap for all Arabs. R. C. entrance for those accepting.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Seventank's	Acrobat	7 6	Finch	1
Mr. Frost's	Syrian	6 11	Jaffir	2
Ali Abdoolah's	Sunbeam	9 0	Brewty	3

Volcano and Cast Off also ran. At the ordinary the previous evening, Sunbeam brought Rs. 460, Volcano Rs. 300, and Cast Off, Acrobat, and Syrian Rs. 30 each. A good start, Syrian, Volcano and Cast Off leading in the order named. About half a mile from home Acrobat came to the front, was never afterwards headed, and won a good race easily by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—The Selling Stakes, of Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each. P. P. for all horses. ¾ mile. Horses entered will be liable to be sold by auction after the race under the usual rules.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Joseph's	Fanny	8 7	—	1
Mr. Lewis's	Kakos	7 0	Jaffir	2
Mr. Forest's	Kilmore	10 7	Vinell	3

Mr. Dignum's Red Rover came out, but he preferred going home without racing, and left the issue to the above. Fanny won easily.

—*Indian Daily News.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE hear that the Ameer of Cabul has raised a regiment of guards for the person of his youngest son Abdulla Jan, and has sent for horses to mount them from Turkistan. Naib Alim Khan, Governor of Turkistan, is in high favour with the Ameer for the promptness with which his orders have been executed.

THERE has been a grand gathering of Belooch tribes to attack the town of Kundaz, which has been lately in the hands of the Afghan tribe of Nasirs. The Beloochee carried the town, putting young and old to the sword, and plundered it of everything they could lay hands upon.

IN the place of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, who was lately recalled from Kandahar, civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon Syad Mahi Din Shah and criminal powers upon Sirdar Ali Khan, the Commander-in-Chief. Sultan Ahmed Khan has been appointed treasurer and collector of octroi duties.

WE hear, from authentic sources, that a person of high rank of the Zakir tribe is busy near Kandahar preaching a crusade against the Ameer, declaring him to have fallen away from the faith.

THE Ameer has pardoned Shere Ali Khan and restored him to a position of subordinate authority in Turkistan.

THE Bolan pass is still closed by the wars between the Beloochees and Murrees.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 17TH DECEMBER.—Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan reported to the Ameer that Sirdar Shad Mohamed Khan, grandson of the late Sirdar Ghoolan Mohamed Khan, had been murdered by Nujjuf Allee in the house of a dancing girl, and that the murderer had fled. He also stated that the woman was in custody, and that men had been sent in pursuit of the murderer.

The Ameer, turning to Sirdar Zakarya Khan, made the following remarks:—"Sirdar Shad Mohamed Khan was a disgrace to his family; he was a great drunkard and a bad character. When he was with the late Ameer Azim Khan at Rawulpindee, he quarrelled several times with him. On one occasion he wounded two or three men, and was apprehended and taken into custody. His death will not be regretted."

18th.—The following information has been given by a reliable party:—

"Meer Jandad Shah, the ex-Meer of Buddukshan, having collected his followers at Chutrar, marched against Buddukshan, and defeated the Meer in four engagements. Several places were taken, as also about fifteen hundred horses and two thousand slaves and slave girls."

19th.—The following news from Bokhara has been given by some merchants who have just arrived:—

"The King of Bokhara has issued an order that in future no one from foreign territory is to be allowed to remain there, as several persons have pretended to be merchants, whereas they are news-writers.

"The old Cabul, Peshawur and Attock merchants are to carry on their business as usual."

20th.—It is reported that the Russian General, after taking Khiva or Oorgunge, extended his conquest towards the frontiers which are close to the Persian boundaries, and had resolved to make over Mazindran, Allum, Shahjah and other places to the Shah of Persia.

21st.—The following news as to Oorgunge has been given by a pilgrim:—

"The Russians have taken Oorgunge. They have liberated about twenty thousand slaves and slave girls found there.

"The Russian General offered the slaves employment if they liked to serve, otherwise they were encouraged to take their travelling expenses and go to their homes. An order was also issued by the Russian authorities that the slave-trade was to be abolished in Oorgunge."

—*Delhi Gazette.*

ALLAHABAD GENERAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1872.

THE sessions of the Conference on Saturday were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay. The first paper was by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, of the Madura Mission, read by the Rev. Mr. Barton, of Madras, and was in the main an account of the course pursued from the beginning by that mission in the training of their own native helpers, and the modifications which their method had undergone from time to time. It was a valuable record of experience and its results. A paper on the same subject was read by the Rev. Mr. Spratt, of Palamcottah. So much interest has been excited in the history and rapid growth of the Church in Tinnevelly, that this paper was listened to with unusual attention. This rapid growth was not due to spiritual motives alone. Mixed with these were many worldly aims. This state of things rendered the training of native helpers a matter of the highest importance. Much that was unsatisfactory in the state of the Church there a few years ago was owing to the employment of unworthy mission agents; but of late there has been a great advance in this respect. The Church in Tinnevelly is making steady progress towards self-support. Without wishing to be over sanguine, yet there is no cause for despondency; and the Tinnevelly missions may be deemed in a prosperous and encouraging condition.

Verbal reports were made of the Divinity College in Lahore, the Theological training School in Allahabad, and the Baptist Training School in Rangoon, Burmah. It was apparent from the remarks which followed these statements, that the Conference regarded this subject as one of great importance. Several excellent speeches were made, and others were only lost to the Conference by want of time to hear those who wished to speak. It was held forth as a matter beyond question, that none should be employed in preaching except those of whose sincere piety there was no reason for doubt. These should be carefully trained for their work; but the degree of their education should be determined partly by the ability of the individual, and partly by the work which each would be called upon to do. The literary training of the students should be based upon the vernacular languages, of which every preacher to the people of this country should have complete command; their theological training should be chiefly Biblical, but should also include a thorough knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan systems; and all this training should be as far as possible after native, and not after European, methods. The personal influence of the missionary was mentioned as one of the most important parts of the training of native agents, since the people of India in all things work best from a model.

A third paper, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Arcot, concluded the morning's work. It described the mode of gathering native congregations employed in the Arcot Mission. For preparatory work a concentrated rather than a dispersive itinerancy was advocated. Frequent, systematic and persistent effort is required in order to make any decided and permanent impression. When such an impression is made, and three or more families in any village are willing to give up heathenism and conform to Christian practices, they are received as a congregation under care of the mission, and a school and a church are commenced. After suitable instruction, and upon the expiration of a year, any who appear to be truly converted are baptized, but are not even then received, without further probation to the full communion of the Church. This method has been attended with the most happy results.

The afternoon session was occupied with the subject of Medical Missions. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Nynee Tal, and Dr. Valentine, of Jeypore. The Rev. Drs. Chester, of Dindigul, and Scudder, of Arcot, both medical missionaries, spoke of the value of medical missionary work in their respective missions. The two papers read referred even more to the value of training institutions for natives, both men and women, than to the medical practice of the missionary himself. The experiment has already been made in Nynee Tal and Bareilly, with complete success. The Government of the N. W. P. is warmly interested in the matter, and ready to give any assistance in its power. Dr. Humphrey's students are now doing excellent work, exerting a marked influence in favour of the Christian religion, as well as alleviating suffering.

All the medical members of the Conference expressed their confidence and satisfaction in the female medical missions which have recently been begun in India.

There are now four American ladies in India, graduates in medicine.

Two historical papers were read in the evening—one a sketch of the Guzeratee Mission, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Surat; the other by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Peshawur, on the Affghans, and mission work among them. The political importance of the northern frontier gave additional interest to this paper. The mission in Peshawur is active and successful. Some of the noblest names of India are associated with it. The fact that of fifteen missionaries connected with this mission since the year 1855, six have been invalided and six have fallen asleep, shows that heroism has not died in the Christian Church.

The evening session was closed with a paper by the Moulvie Sufdur Ally, Extra Assistant Magistrate in Jubbulpore, on preaching to the Mahomedans.

SUNDAY, 29TH DECEMBER 1872.

No report of the proceedings of the Conference would be complete without some account of the religious services connected with its meetings. Besides the religious services of each session of the Conference, there have been daily meetings for social prayer. There was thus a good preparation for the services of this day, which were looked forward to with the greatest interest. The congregation which met to receive the Holy Communion at the time of morning service was one of note, for in all the history of modern missions there has probably never been so large a gathering of missionaries. The preliminary services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mather and the Rev. Mr. Payne. The Holy Communion was administered, with the beautiful service of the Church of England, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson and the Rev. Mr. Baston. The hearty union of all in these services, Presbyterian and Baptist joining with fervour in unaccustomed forms, and forgetting individual preferences in the flood of holy feeling, was a fitting consummation of a Conference like the present—a full answer to those who exaggerate the differences that exist in the Church of Christ, forgetting the true and vital union that binds one to another of all the people of God; and a sign full of hope to those who wish to see the Native Church in India one in heart and life.—Abridged from the *Pioneer.*

FRENCH VINEYARDS.—M. Armand writes very despondingly to the Academie des Sciences as to the disastrous increase in the ravages made by the philloxera among the French vineyards. He feels persuaded that in a few years' time the whole of the vines in Provence will have disappeared, unless some means of destroying the insect can be discovered. M. Corno, who has been despatched into the Bordeaux country by Government to report on the increasing damage caused by this scourge, declares that in nearly all the vineyards which run down to the river banks the plants seem to have dried up, and that the vineyards in other situations have been attacked in such a way that the devastation is circular in shape; whence the expressive name of "oil spots," which indicates that the malady has spread from the centre to the circumference. The philloxera has not confined its attentions to the vine, fruit-trees everywhere in the same neighbourhood having also suffered. It is agreed that as no remedy for the evil has yet been discovered, the wisest plan would be to trace it back to its place of origin in America, with a view to investigating by what process its excessive multiplication is prevented. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
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St. Estephe Medoc	" 8-8	" "
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At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.

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Tricoche & Co., 1866	" 16	" "
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Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	" 12	per doz. qts.
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Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

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Weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

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In Casks containing from 50 to 60 gallons at Rs. 130 per cask.

The same Wine in cases of 1 dozen each, at Rs. 6 per dozen, Rs. 5-8 on taking 10 dozen and above.

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Bombay, 16th December 1872.

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Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz. .... Rs. 5 12

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SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	per doz.	25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	"	27
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Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	"	20

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By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

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CHAMPAGNE, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	"	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	"	quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. do.	"	"	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	"	pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	"	quarts	21

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

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Mr. N. has just received another consignment of these celebrated Brandies, which he can confidently recommend as being pure Grape Cognac.

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SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

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CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality	" 33	"
SHERRY—Ashburner's Amontillado	" 24	"
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied	" 10	"
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	" 9	"
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1	" 30	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	" 30	"
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	" 30	"
Hochheim do.	" 25	"
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery	" 22	"
Do. Dry pale, and very choice	" 28	"

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THE ESPLANADE HOTEL (WATSON'S) BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

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BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.

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The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

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OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

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This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

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JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

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Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

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DR. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late DR. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

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DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER .... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8

LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE " " 2-8 & " 4-8

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N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.

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GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

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Black Dress Suits, from	60
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Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.

Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.

Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.

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A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

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PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	300
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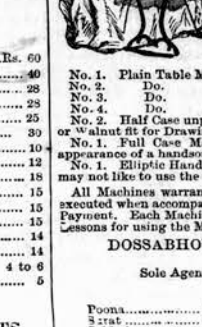
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